

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY  
**Weekly Report**

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV  
PAGES 927-974

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1956

**No. 31**

*Eisenhower Boxscore*

**Congress Approves 103  
Of Ike's 225 Requests**

*Page 927*

*State Politics*

*Page 957*

*20 Key Votes of 1956*

*Page 936*

*Vice Presidential Candidate?*

**PROFILE OF SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY**

*Page 944*

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060

Page

Capitol  
Quotes iii

Fact  
Sheets 927

Pressures  
On Congress 949

Political  
Notes 948

Around The  
Capitol 950

Committee  
Roundup 951

Floor  
Action 953

Congressional  
Quiz ii

Week In  
Congress iv

COPYRIGHT 1956

# Congressional Quiz

Some Members of the 84th Congress will be retiring permanently from the Washington scene; the return of others will rest on the outcome of the election. Can you answer some questions on records established by serving Members of Congress? Ten is tops, seven creditable.

1. Q--Standing for re-election at the age of 78 is a man who has represented his state continuously in Congress since its admission to the union, first in the House and, since 1926, in the Senate. He is Chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee. For two points, can you name the man and the state?



A--Carl Hayden of Arizona, a Democrat.

2. Q--Sam Rayburn of Texas holds two House records, one an all-time record. What are they? (two points)

A--He is the senior Member of the House, having served since March 4, 1913; and he has served as Speaker of the House longer than any predecessor in that office. First elected speaker by the 76th Congress on the death of William B. Bankhead, he held the post in the Democratic 77th, 78th, 79th, 81st, 82nd and 84th Congresses.

3. Q--The dean of the Senate, who has served continuously since 1922, will not stand for re-election but will take a newly-created government post. For three points, can you name the man, his state and the post he will take?

A--Walter F. George of Georgia, a Democrat, who will serve as President Eisenhower's personal Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

4. Q--A new age record for Senators was established June 18 when a serving Senator passed the age of 88 years, 8 months and 14 days. For two points, can you name the record-holder and his state?

A--Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, a Democrat. Green will be 89 years old Oct. 2.

5. Q--The Representative who will serve as permanent chairman of the 1956 Republican National Convention has served in that post longer than anyone else. Who is he? (one point)

A--Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts. He was chairman of the GOP conventions of 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952.

6. Q--What Member of the Senate has served for over 23 years, but always has been junior Senator from his state?

A--Richard B. Russell. Now third-ranking in the Senate, he will become senior Senator from Georgia when Sen. George retires.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features  
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.

## PRESIDENT 'AT BAT' 225 TIMES IN 1956, 'HITS' .457

As in the first three years of President Eisenhower's Administration, Congressional Quarterly analyzed every Presidential message and public statement issued during the 1956 session of the 84th Congress. All told, the President made 225 legislative requests. Congress granted 103 of them, for a second-session batting average of .457. CQ's Boxscore pinpoints the fate of the President's program.

As Congress adjourned and headed for the respective national conventions, rival Democratic and Republican claims underscored the political importance attached by both parties to the handling of the Republican President's program by the Democratic-led 84th Congress. CQ's analysis of the Eisenhower legislative program at the end of the 1956 session showed:

- 103 Presidential requests approved by Congress.
- 38 finally rejected.
- 25 passed by either House or Senate or both.
- 36 received action by House or Senate committees.
- 23 received no action.

Congress speeded work on pending legislation in its final weeks. The President's Boxscore reflected this increased activity. On March 28, Congress had approved only 7.5 percent of the President's program, on June 20 only 15.6 percent had been approved. All requests left pending at adjournment July 27 automatically died with the 84th Congress, barring the call of a special session before January, 1957.

### Four Year Record

Prior to 1954, CQ grouped Presidential requests into relatively broad categories, so Boxscores for the three most recent years are only roughly comparable with those for earlier years. CQ's tabulations for the four years of the Eisenhower Administration show:

	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	% Score
1956	225	103	45.7%
1955	207	96	46.3
1954	232	150	64.7
1953	44	32	72.7

These figures show that Mr. Eisenhower's program fared better in the hands of the Republican-led 83rd Congress, in 1953 and 1954, than in the hands of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress. But Mr. Eisenhower's 57.3 percent average for four years was considerably higher than President Truman's six-year batting average of 43 percent.

According to CQ's records, President Truman submitted a total of 464 legislative proposals to Congress during the six years from 1947 through 1952. Of these,

Congress approved 199 or 42.9 percent. Best year for Mr. Truman was 1947, when the Republican-led 80th Congress granted 47.7 percent of his requests. Thereafter his score dropped each year, to a low of 34.9 percent in 1952. (For scores by years, 1955 Almanac, p. 58)

### Victories and Defeats

Details of the President's legislative program and what happened to it in Congress appear on the following pages. The Boxscore shows, in chart form, how far each of the President's 225 requests in 1956 advanced on Capitol Hill. Following the Boxscore is a more detailed list of Presidential requests, keyed to show in which message or statement the request first appeared. The Ground Rules describe the standards used by CQ in drawing up the Boxscore.

Following is a breakdown of the President's requests by category, together with the number approved.

	Requests	Approved
Agriculture	27	16
Education & Welfare		
Schools	11	2
Health	15	12
Housing	15	12
Other	9	5
Foreign Policy		
Foreign Aid	7	2
Immigration	17	0
Refugees	10	0
Treaties	14	11
Other	4	3
Labor	8	1
Military and Veterans	10	7
Misc. & Administrative		
General	8	2
Postal, Federal	6	1
Territories, Indians	7	3
District of Columbia	7	1
Taxes, Economic Policy		
Taxes	6	3
Resources, Public Works	19	12
Antitrust	6	1
Area Redevelopment	6	0
Other	13	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>103</b>

Congress approved the President's requests for a new soil bank program, extension of corporation and excise tax rates, customs simplification, a major highway program, several health measures and the Upper Colorado reclamation project. Left undone were school construction, civil rights, postage rate increases, statehood for Hawaii, extension of minimum wage coverage, authorization for U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and Immigration law revisions.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

(Listing action by the 84th Congress on the President's 1956 Program)

Key											
✓	Favorable action										
X	Unfavorable action										
H	Hearings held										
#	Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action										
*	Request previously denied, resubmitted in 1956										
**	Action charted related to 2nd farm bill, since President vetoed 1st.										
O	Senate & House passed different bills; no final action.										
Agriculture											
SOIL BANK											
	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER					
	1	2	3	4	5	6					
1. Authorize acreage reserve program for wheat, cotton, corn and rice.**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	540					
2. Authorize conservation reserve program for all crops.**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	540					
3. Provide soil bank prepayments.**	X	X			X						
4. Prohibit cropping or grazing reserve land.**	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	540					
COMMODITIES											
1. Retain flexible supports.***					✓						
2. Limit size of support loans to one farm.**	H		H	X	X						
3. Expand non-commercial wheat area.	H		✓	X	X						
4. Remove marketing quotas from wheat grown and used on one farm.**	H		✓	✓	X						
5. Remove controls from durum wheat.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	431					
6. Permit sale of low-grade CCC wheat for feed.**	H		H	✓	X						
7. Compute cotton parity on average quality.	H		✓	✓	X						
8. Put quantity, not acreage, allotments on cotton.	H		H								
9. Drop minimum acreage allotment on peanuts.	H		H								
10. Extend school milk program.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	465					
11. Increase CCC funds for school milk.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	465					
12. Extend Sugar Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	545					
OTHER											
1. Sell CCC stocks domestically at support levels.	H		H								
2. Repeal ban on exports of CCC surpluses to unfriendly countries.	✓	X	✓	✓	X						
3. Ease wheat planting requirements for allotments in Great Plains.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4. Amend conservation plan for Great Plains.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
5. Refund federal gas tax for farm use.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	466					
6. Reorganize Farm Credit Administration.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	809					
7. Increase agricultural research funds.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						554
8. Enact rural development program.	✓		✓	✓	✓						
9. Permit loans to part-time and low-income farmers.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
10. Increase overseas surplus disposal.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
11. Authorize fisheries program.	✓	✓	H		✓						
Education and Welfare											
SCHOOLS											
1. Provide federal funds for poor districts.	✓	X	H		X						
2. Give greater share to low-income states.	X	X	H		X						
3. Have states give priority to poor areas.	✓	X	H		X						
4. Permit matching by states or districts.	✓	X	H		X						
5. Vary matching requirements by income.	X	X	H		X						
6. Penalize states lagging in effort.	X	X	H		X						
7. Buy local school bonds.*	✓	X	H		X						
8. Aid school lease-purchase program.*	✓	X	H		X						
9. Share administrative planning costs.*	X	X	H		X						
10. Increase Office of Education funds.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						635
11. Extend federally affected school aid.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
HEALTH											
1. Provide matching grants for medical research and teaching facilities.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						835
2. Insure mortgages for medical care facilities.*			H								
3. Extend aid program for building hospitals.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4. Set up graduate nurse training.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
5. Aid practical nurse training.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
6. Authorize public health training.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
7. Increase funds for medical research.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						635
8. Set up matching aid for medical care of public assistance recipients.*	H		✓	✓	✓						
9. Contribute 50% of medical aid cost.*	H		✓	✓	✓						
10. Set up mental health project grants.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
11. Make surveys of sickness and disability.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						652
12. Strengthen and make permanent Water Pollution Control Act.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						660
13. Extend polio vaccination act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						411
14. Establish health reinsurance.*			H								
15. Permit health insurance companies to pool risks.											
HOUSING											
1. Authorize 70,000 public housing units.*	✓	✓	X	✓	✓						
2. Make public housing conditional on local slum clearance program.	X	✓	X	✓	✓						

(For more detailed requests, see p. 931)



	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Give elderly a priority in public housing.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		5. Allot such quotas to preference groups.			H			
4. Admit old single persons to public housing.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		6. Drop "mortgages" on quotas.			H	✓		
5. Raise FHA loan insurance authorization.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7. Permit Attorney General to grant relief in immigration, deportation cases.			H			
6. Enlarge and make permanent FHA repair loan program.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		8. Set a ceiling on relief cases.			H			
7. Increase grants for urban planning.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		9. Waive fingerprinting of alien visitors.			H	✓		
8. Liberalize mortgage terms on housing for persons displaced by slum clearance programs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		10. Relax rules on aliens going through U.S.			H			
9. Raise college housing loan authorization.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		11. Drop inspection of aliens coming from Alaska, Hawaii.			H			
10. Permit higher interest on college loans.	X		X	X	X		12. Drop racial, ethnic information rules.			H			
11. Aid elderly to get FHA-insured loans.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		13. Ease false identity regulations.	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
12. Insure loans on apartments for the old.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		14. Ease rules on adopted children.			H	✓		
13. Let farm housing loan authority expire.*	X	X	X	X	X		15. Aid aliens marrying U.S. citizens.			H			
14. Ease FNMA stock purchase requirements.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		16. Aid veterans seeking naturalization.			H			
15. Increase FNMA special assistance powers.	✓	X	✓	✓	X		17. Limit judicial appeals on deportation.			H			
OTHER							REFUGEES						
1. Increase OASI coverage.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		1. Transfer unused quotas.*			H			
2. Extend existing formula for public aid grants.	H		✓	X	X		2. Omit reference to "resettlement."*			H			
3. Limit public assistance aid for recipients of OASI benefits.*	H		X	X	X		3. Admit escapees, expellees.*			H			
4. Alter interest on OASI trust fund.			✓	✓	✓		4. Admit those coming from homelands.*			H			
5. Permit social security research projects.	H		✓	✓	✓		5. Waive proof of lawful entry.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
6. Stress self-care aim of public aid program.	H		✓	✓	✓		6. Waive passport requirement.*			H			
7. Aid juvenile delinquency projects.*			✓	✓	✓		7. Waive 2-year history requirement.*			H			
8. Expand child welfare services.*	H		✓	✓	✓		8. Permit sponsorship by groups.*			H			
9. Improve mentally retarded children's schooling.			✓	✓			9. Admit family members separately.*			H	✓		
Foreign Policy							10. Admit tubercular refugees.*			H	✓		
FOREIGN AID							TREATIES						
1. Appropriate \$4.9 billion for foreign aid.	X	X	✓	✓	X		(House action unnecessary; Senate approval and President's signature complete action)						
2. Authorize \$4.7 billion in aid.	X	X	✓	✓	X	726	Consent to ratification of agreements on:						
3. Permit long-term commitments.	X		X		X		1. Imports of commercial samples.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
4. Set up special Middle East-African fund.	X	X	✓	✓	X		2. Slavery.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Increase Special Presidential Fund.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726	3. Friendship, commerce (Haiti).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
6. Grant leeway in obligating all aid funds.	X	X	✓	✓	X		4. Touring customs facilities.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
7. Provide foreign research reactors.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	726	5. Imports of cars.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
IMMIGRATION*							6. Inter-American cultural relations.	--	--				
1. Base quotas on 1950 census.			H				7. International plant protection.	--	--				
2. Base increased quotas on immigration since 1924.			H				8. Amity, economic relations (Iran).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
3. Set up non-nationality quota of 5,000.			H				9. Civil aviation.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
4. Pool unused national quotas within area.			H	✓			10. Friendship, commerce (Nicaragua).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
							11. Friendship, commerce (Netherlands).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
							12. International Wheat Agreement.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
							13. Taxation (France).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
							14. Taxation (Honduras).	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
							OTHER						
							1. Join world trade group (OTC).*	✓					
							2. Extend Export Control Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	631
							3. Increase information agency funds.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	603

(For more detailed requests, see p. 931)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Take part in trade fairs, cultural acts.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

**Labor**

1. Require employer non-Communist oaths.*						
2. Protect strikers' voting rights.*						
3. Extend minimum wage coverage.*	H		H			
4. Grant equal pay for equal work.						
5. Aid occupational safety plans.*						
6. Liberalize longshoremen injury benefits.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	803
7. Revise Eight-Hour laws.*						
8. Regulate welfare, pension plans.						

**Military, Veterans**

1. Improve survivor benefits.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Relate survivor benefits to OASI.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Improve dependents' medical care.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	569
4. Aid career medical personnel.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	497
5. Insure military housing construction.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. Cut rent for substandard housing.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	
7. Raise regular officer strength.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	737
8. Aid military nurses.						
9. Make officer retirement law permanent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	547
10. Reenact military construction act minus "objectionable" sections.	✓	✓	X	X	X	

**Miscellaneous, Adminis.****GENERAL**

1. Investigate denials of Negro rights.	✓	✓	H			
2. Provide assistant attorney general for civil rights.	✓	✓	H			
3. Reward contributions to civilization.*	✓	✓	X		X	
4. Promote artistic endeavors.*	X	✓	✓	✓	X	
5. Aid federal budgeting, accounting.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. Permit Reorganization Plan No. 1.#	X	X	X		X	
7. Permit Reorganization Plan No. 2.#	X	X	X		X	
8. Set up commission on Presidential office space.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS						
1. Increase postal rates.*	✓	✓	X		X	
2. Pay P.O. for carrying welfare mail.*	✓	✓	X		X	
3. Cover federal employees under OASI.*	X		X		X	
4. Provide voluntary health insurance.*	H					
5. Raise top employees' pay.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. Shift financing of injury benefits.*						

**TERRITORIES, INDIANS**

1. Grant statehood to Hawaii.*	✓	X	H		X	
2. Advance Alaskan statehood.						
3. Provide Alaskan care of mentally ill.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	830
4. Build sanitary facilities for Indians.	H					
5. Build schools, other works in Canal Zone.						

6. Increase public aid funds to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.	H		H	✓	✓	
7. Provide adult Indian education.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

1. Grant D.C. home rule, suffrage.*			✓	✓		
2. Provide Presidential review of D.C. self-government acts.						
3. Let President appoint D.C. mayor.						
4. Raise federal payment to D.C.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	460
5. Improve D.C. jobless pay law.*			✓	✓		
6. Provide D.C. non-occupational disability.*						
7. Transfer Freedmen's, build new hospital.						

**Taxes, Economic Policy****TAXES, CUSTOMS**

1. Extend corporation tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	458
2. Extend excise tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	458
3. Require fewer information returns.*			H			
4. Exempt from taxes certain income from investment companies.*						
5. Alter corporate tax on foreign income.*						
6. Improve import customs valuation.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

**RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS**

1. Provide 10-year interstate highway plan.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
2. Finance highways without deficit.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
3. Extend federal-aid highway program.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
4. Increase aid for flooded roads.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	627
5. Finance TVA power through revenue bonds.			H			
6. Authorize Upper Colorado project.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	485
7. Authorize Fryingpan-Arkansas project.*	✓	X	✓	✓	X	
8. Construct Ventura (Calif.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	423
9. Construct Wapinitia (Ore.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	559
10. Construct Washoe (Nev.-Calif.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11. Authorize Green Peter-White Bridge (Ore.) reservoir as partnership project.*	H					
12. Authorize John Day reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as partnership project.						
13. Authorize Brucis Eddy (Idaho) reservoir as partnership project.			X	X	X	
14. Permit locally-financed power at Cougar (Ore.) project.*	H					
15. Authorize Passamaquoddy survey.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	401
16. Aid local development of reclamation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17. Deepen Great Lakes channels.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	434
18. Increase funds for national parks.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	573
19. Authorize Niagara power project.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

(For more detailed requests, see p. 931)

## ANTITRUST

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Require pre-merger information.	✓	✓	✓			
2. Amplify federal anti-merger power.						
3. Regulate all bank mergers.	✓	✓	✓	✓	O	
4. Regulate bank control by holding company.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	511
5. Strengthen FTC antitrust orders.	H					
6. Simplify federal antitrust civil actions.						

## AREA REDEVELOPMENT

1. Set up agency to aid unemployment areas.	✓		✓	✓		
2. Provide technical aid for area planning.	✓		✓	✓		
3. Grant matching capital improvement loans.	✓		✓	✓		
4. Set up revolving loan fund.	✓		✓	✓		
5. Apply urban renewal program to industrial redevelopment.	✓		✓	✓		

6. Grant HHFA priority to unemployment areas.

## OTHER

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Extend temporary debt limit.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	678
2. Increase small business disaster loans.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	402
3. Grant matching indemnities for flood loss.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4. Reinsure private flood insurance.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5. Construct nuclear-powered exhibit ship.*	✓		X	X	X	
6. Authorize AEC construction of plants.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	506
7. Extend Defense Production Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	632
8. Extend Export-Import Bank loan power.	✓		✓	✓		
9. Increase patent fees.	✓					
10. Terminate Texas City tin smelter.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	608
11. Dispose of rubber research lab.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	806
12. Extend, amend Renegotiation Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13. Specify atomic energy liability.	✓		✓			

(For more detailed requests, see below)

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER SUBMITS 225 REQUESTS TO CONGRESS

## LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates the message in which it was made. A key to the symbols is given in the box on this page. Treaty requests are followed by the date treaty was sent to the Senate.

## Agriculture

## SOIL BANK

1. Authorize an acreage reserve program under which growers of wheat, cotton, corn and rice would voluntarily reduce planted acreage below allotments in return for certificates convertible into cash or specified quantities of the commodities from Commodity Credit Corp. stocks. (B)
2. Authorize a conservation reserve program providing annual federal payments to any farmer, regardless of crop or location, who voluntarily contracts to withdraw some cropland from current production and put it into soil-conserving uses for a specified period. (Federal payments would cover part of the initial cost of establishing the new use of the land.) (B)
3. Authorize up to 50 percent of the total soil bank payment to be paid a farmer when the contract is signed. (M)
4. Provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land put into the acreage or conservation reserve. (B)

## COMMODITY PROGRAMS

1. Take no action to restore high rigid price supports for farm commodities. (D)
2. Place a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. (B)
3. Expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 states designated in existing law. (B)
4. Exempt from marketing quotas producers who use all the wheat they raise for feed, food or seed on their own farms. (B)
5. Extend for one year legislation exempting durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. (B)
6. Authorize the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of Commodity Credit Corp. wheat of less desirable milling quality. (B)
7. Amend the price support law to require that parity prices for cotton be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. (B)

## Key

President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests were made in the following messages and statements: (the list gives the CQ symbol for each message, the subject of the message and the date of delivery.)

Symbol	Message	Date
A	State of the Union	Jan. 5
B	Farm Program	Jan. 9
C	School Construction	Jan. 12
D	Budget	Jan. 16
E	Economic Report	Jan. 24
F	Health	Jan. 26
G	National Parks	Feb. 2
H	Immigration	Feb. 8
I	Foreign Aid	March 19
J	Foreign Aid Funds	March 20
K	Texas City Tin Smelter	March 29
L	Military Personnel (Letter to Congressional Leaders)	April 9
M	Speech on Farm Bill Veto	April 16
N	D.C. Home Rule (Letter from Budget Bureau to House District Committee Chairman)	April 23
O	Rubber Requirements & Resources	April 30
P	Hoover Commission Recommendations	May 10
Q	Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1956	May 16
R	Reorganization Plan No. 2, 1956	May 17
S	White House Statement on Legislative Program	May 24
T	Fisheries Program (White House Statement)	June 4
U	Presidential Office Space (Letter to Congressional Leaders)	June 27
V	Health Insurance (Letter to Congress from Marion B. Folsom)	June 29
W	"Priority"-Legislation List (Statement by Sen. William F. Knowland)	July 10
X	Military Construction (Veto Message)	July 16
Y	Atomic Energy Liability	July 27

Symbols preceding a request indicate:

\*Request previously denied; resubmitted in 1956.

8. Replace acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments, beginning with the 1957 crop. (B)
9. Eliminate provisions of law setting a minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts. (B)
10. Extend the special school milk program for two years beyond June 30, 1956. (B)
11. Increase from \$50 million to \$75 million a year authorization to use CCC funds for the school milk program. (B)
12. Renew the Sugar Act of 1948. (B)

## OTHER

1. Permit, under proper safeguards, domestic sales of government-owned price-supported commodities at not less than support levels plus carrying charges. (B)
2. Repeal section of the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954 which limits export of government-owned surpluses to "friendly" nations only. (B)
3. Relax planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments in the Great Plains area. (B)
4. Provide long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program in the Great Plains area. (B)
5. Exempt farmers from the federal excise tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm. (B)
6. Continue reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration by combining the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. (B)
7. Increase funds for agricultural research by 25 percent. (B)
8. Enact the rural development program to aid low-income farm families recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1955. (B,E)
- \*9. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to part-time and low-income farmers, and provide additional loan authorization of \$15 million. (D)
10. Authorize increased overseas disposal of surplus farm commodities. (M)
11. Authorize a comprehensive commercial fisheries program, including research and a \$10 million revolving fund for loans to fishermen. (T)

## Education and Welfare

## SCHOOLS

1. Authorize \$1.25 billion; at the rate of \$250 million annually for five years, for federal grants to states for school construction in financially needy districts. (C)
2. Distribute federal grant funds according to state income per school-age child, allotting larger amounts per child to states with lower income. (C)
3. Require that states, in distributing federal-grant funds, give the highest priority to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs. (C)
4. Require that federal grants be matched by states or local school districts in first year, thereafter by states alone. (C)
5. Set matching requirements according to state income per school-age child, permitting lower-income states to put up a smaller proportion of funds than higher-income states. (C)
6. Provide a formula to reduce the proportion of federal grant funds to states "noticeably lagging behind their ability" to support their public schools. (C)
- \*7. Authorize \$750 million over five years for federal purchase of local school construction bonds unmarketable except at "excessive" interest rates. (C)
- \*8. Authorize a five-year program of advances to states to help provide reserves for bonds issued by state school financing agencies to finance local school construction under lease-purchase plans. (C)
- \*9. Authorize a five-year \$20 million program of matching grants to states for planning to help communities and states overcome "obstacles" to financing school construction. (C)
10. Provide a "major" increase in funds for the Office of Education, to expand research and other services. (C)
11. Extend authority for federal funds for school construction in federally affected school districts. (C)

## HEALTH

1. Authorize \$250 million for a five-year program of federal grants for construction of medical research and teaching facilities; require institutions to match grants in "at least equal amounts." (F)
- \*2. Authorize federal insurance of private loans for the construction of medical care facilities; authorize a contingent liability of \$200 million outstanding at any one time, plus an additional \$150 million at the discretion of the President. (DF)
3. Extend for two years federal-state program of aid in construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities. (F)
- \*4. Provide federal aid for graduate nurse traineeships. (F)
- \*5. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants for training practical nurses. (F)
- \*6. Authorize establishment of traineeships in other public health specialties. (F)
7. Increase by 28 percent funds for medical research and research grants by the National Institutes of Health. (F)
- \*8. Authorize a "separate program" for federal matching of state and local expenditures for medical care of the aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. (D,F)
- \*9. Set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying \$6 a month by the number of adults on public assistance rolls, and \$3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls. (D)
- \*10. Authorize a new program of mental health project grants to seek ways of improving mental institutions. (F)
11. Authorize the Public Health Service to make periodic surveys of sickness and disability in the United States. (F)
- \*12. Strengthen, make permanent Water Pollution Control Act. (F)
- \*13. Extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act to June 30, 1957. (F)
- \*14. Authorize federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans. (F,S,V)
15. Permit smaller health insurance companies or non-profit associations to pool resources, experience to develop improved health insurance coverage. (F,V)

## HOUSING

- \*1. Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units a year for two years. (D)
2. Make federal assistance to a community for public housing contingent on its adoption of a workable program of slum prevention and elimination. (D,E)
3. Amend public housing law to provide limited preference to elderly low-income families. (D)
4. Amend public housing law, admit elderly single persons. (D)
5. Increase, place on a more permanent basis, Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority. (D,E)
6. Increase the maximum size and maturity of home repair and modernization loans eligible for FHA insurance, and give the program permanent status. (D,E)
7. Increase from \$5 million to \$10 million authorization for matching grants to state, metropolitan and regional planning agencies for urban planning assistance. (A,D)
8. Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages on housing for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects. (E)
9. Increase by \$100 million, borrowing authorization for college housing loans. (D)
10. Allow higher interest rates on college housing loans -- in order to adequately cover costs to the government and encourage private lenders to "reenter" market. (A,D)
11. Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments. (E)
12. Authorize mortgage insurance on favorable terms for apartments built for occupancy in whole or in part by older persons. (E)
- \*13. Permit authority for farm housing loans under Title V of the 1949 Housing Act to expire June 30, 1956. (D)
14. Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement. (E)
15. Increase the Federal National Mortgage Association's special assistance authority. (A)



## OTHER

1. Extend the coverage of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to self-employed groups and other workers not yet covered. (D,E)
2. Extend temporarily, until June 30, 1959, the existing formula for determining the federal share of public assistance payments. (D)
- \*3. Fix at 50 percent the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments to beneficiaries of OASI who are added to the assistance rolls after fiscal 1957. (D)
4. Enact legislation to make the interest paid to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund reflect more closely the long-term character of investments by the fund. (D)
5. Authorize research and demonstration projects in the social security field. (D)
6. Help needy persons to obtain self-support and self-care through the public assistance programs. (D)
- \*7. Authorize federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. (D)
- \*8. Increase authorization for child welfare services. (A,D)
9. Enact legislation to alleviate the shortage of teachers and to encourage improved educational opportunities for mentally retarded children. (A,D)
10. Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining in, the U.S. (H)
11. Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admittance to the mainland from Alaska and Hawaii. (H)
12. Repeal requirement that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (H)
13. Amend provision making falsification of identity a mandatory ground for deportation to give relief to refugees who used false identities to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. (H)
14. Repeal "inequitable" provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children. (H)
15. Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (H)
16. Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization benefits. (H)
17. Limit the use of judicial appeals against deportation orders when the "only purpose" is delay. (H)

## REFUGEES

- \*1. Amend the Refugee Act to provide for transfer of unused quota in any category. (A)
- \*2. Redefine "refugee" to eliminate reference to resettlement. (A)
- \*3. Eliminate requirement that "escapee" or "expellee" be also a "refugee." (A)
- \*4. Relax requirement that refugee be living away from his home area. (A)
- \*5. Permit Attorney General to waive requirement that alien refugees already in the U.S. prove their lawful entry. (A)
- \*6. Permit waiver of requirement that refugees and escapees provide passports. (A)
- \*7. Delete requirement for two-year past history on visa applicants. (A)
- \*8. Permit welfare groups to sponsor individual applicants. (A)
- \*9. Permit members of a refugee's family to enter the U.S. separately. (A)
- \*10. Relax ban on admission of tubercular refugees. (A)

## TREATIES

Consent to ratification of:

1. Convention to facilitate importation of commercial samples and advertising material. (7/7/53)
2. Protocol amending slavery convention. (5/27/54)
3. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Haiti. (6/22/55)
4. Convention concerning customs facilities for touring. (1/12/56)
5. Customs convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles. (1/12/56)
6. Convention for the promotion of Inter-American cultural relations. (1/12/56)
7. International plant protection convention. (1/12/56)
8. Treaty of amity, economic relations, and consular rights between the United States and Iran. (1/12/56)
9. Protocol relating to certain amendments to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. (1/12/56)
10. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua. (3/9/56)
11. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Netherlands. (5/7/56)
12. International Wheat Agreement, 1956. (6/12/56)
13. Convention with France to avoid double taxation. (7/16/56)
14. Convention with Honduras to avoid double taxation, prevent fiscal evasion on income taxes. (7/11/56)

## OTHER

- \*1. Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (A,D)
2. Extend the Export Control Act. (D)
3. Increase funds substantially for the U.S. Information Agency. (A,D)

## Foreign Policy

## FOREIGN AID

1. Appropriate \$4.9 billion for fiscal 1957 mutual security programs. (I,J)
2. Authorize \$4.7 billion in fiscal 1957 for mutual security. (I)
3. Provide "limited authority" to make "longer term" economic assistance commitments for development projects requiring a period of years for completion. (A,D,I)
4. Set up special \$100 million fund for non-military aid in the Middle East and Africa. (I)
5. Authorize an additional \$100 million for the Special Presidential Fund plus authority for transfers to the Fund. (I)
6. Permit greater flexibility in the obligating of mutual security appropriations. (I)
7. Authorize construction of research reactors abroad. (I,J)

## IMMIGRATION\*

\*(The President requested revision of the immigration laws in 1953 and 1955, but did not make detailed recommendations.)

1. Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,657 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (H)
2. Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (H)
3. Set aside from the increased annual quota 5,000 numbers to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin. (H)
4. Permit utilization of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (H)
5. Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (H)
6. Eliminate the "mortgage" on quotas resulting from visas issued under special acts and charged against Immigration Act quotas. (H)
7. Give the Attorney General limited discretionary powers to grant relief in individual immigration and deportation cases currently handled through private bills, limiting such discretion to aliens with close relatives in the U.S., veterans and functionaries of religious organizations. (H)
8. Provide a ceiling on the number of cases in which such discretionary authority may be exercised. (H)
9. Permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the fingerprinting requirement, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming to the U.S. for temporary periods. (H)



4. Authorize, on a continuing basis, U.S. participation in international trade and cultural presentations. (D)

### Labor

- \*1. Amend the Taft-Hartley Labor Act to require employers to file non-Communist affidavits. (A)
- \*2. Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to protect rights of economic strikers in representation elections. (A)
- \*3. Extend the minimum wage law to protect additional workers. (A,D)
4. Approve equal pay for equal work without sex discrimination. (A)
- \*5. Enact a new program providing technical aid and limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety. (D)
- \*6. Raise benefits and provide more funds for rehabilitation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. (A,D)
- \*7. Clarify and strengthen the eight-hour law covering workers on federal and federally aided public works projects. (A)
8. Require federal registration of private pension and welfare plans and reports on their administration and finances. (A,E)

### Military and Veterans

- \*1. Improve military and veterans' survivor benefits. (A,D,L)
- \*2. Relate military service survivor benefits to Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits. (D,L)
- \*3. Improve medical care for military dependents. (A,D,F,L)
4. Provide improved career inducements for armed services medical personnel. (D,L)
5. Extend authority for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance of military housing units. (A,D)
- \*6. Provide reasonable rentals for servicemen occupying substandard government quarters. (D,L)
7. Raise the statutory ceiling on regular Army and Air Force officers to about half planned officer strength. (L)
8. Improve conditions of military service for nurses. (L)
9. Extend permanently authority for Army, Air Force commissioned officers to retire in current temporary grades. (L)
10. Reenact vetoed military construction bill without "objectionable" provisions. (X)

### Miscellaneous and Administrative

#### GENERAL

1. Set up bipartisan commission to examine charges of vote denials and unwarranted economic pressures against Negroes. (A)
2. Authorize an additional assistant attorney general in the Justice Department to direct federal legal activities in the field of civil rights. (A)
- \*3. Enact legislation to give national recognition for distinguished civilian contributions to the advancement of the arts and the welfare of mankind. (D)
- \*4. Enact legislation to promote wider appreciation of the arts and encouragement of creative artistic endeavors. (D)
5. Enact legislation to carry out Hoover Commission recommendations to improve federal budgeting and accounting practices. (P)
6. Establish office of assistant secretary for research and development in the departments of Army, Navy and Air Force (Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1956). (Q)
7. Separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Reorganization Plan No. 2, 1956). (R)
8. Set up President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space. (U)

#### POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

- \*1. Raise postal rates to increase revenues by \$350 million a year. (A,D)
- \*2. Authorize appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to pay the Post Office Department for transportation of mail, such as educational or religious matter, being carried free or at greatly reduced rates. (D)

- \*3. Cover federal government employees under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, making "suitable" adjustments in existing retirement programs. (A,E)
- \*4. Authorize prepaid group health insurance for federal employees. (A,F)
- \*5. Increase the pay of government executives and top career employees. (A)
- \*6. Provide that federal employing agencies bear the cost of accident compensation benefits paid their employees. (D)

### TERRITORIES, INDIANS

- \*1. Grant statehood to Hawaii. (A)
2. Enact legislation to advance Alaskan statehood. (A)
3. Transfer to the territorial government of Alaska responsibility for care of the mentally ill, providing temporary federal aid for building and operating treatment centers. (D)
4. Authorize the Public Health Service to construct and maintain sanitary facilities for United States Indians. (D,F)
5. Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to make expenditures to replace schools and other civic improvements being transferred to the Republic of Panama under terms of a 1955 treaty. (D)
6. Increase the existing dollar limitations for public assistance grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. (D)
7. Provide for education of adult Indians whose schooling in earlier years was neglected. (A)

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- \*1. Grant self-government and suffrage to citizens of the District of Columbia. (A)
2. Provide, under D.C. self-government, for Presidential review of acts adopted by the District Council, under certain circumstances. (N)
3. Provide, under D.C. self-government, that the mayor be appointed by the President, subject to Senate approval. (N)
4. Authorize a \$2 million increase in the federal payment to the District of Columbia. (D)
- \*5. Improve the D.C. unemployment insurance law. (A)
- \*6. Establish in the District of Columbia a system of benefits for workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (A,D)
7. Transfer Freedmen's Hospital (D.C.) to Howard University and provide for construction of a new teaching hospital. (D)

### Taxes, Economic Policy

#### TAXES, CUSTOMS

1. Continue for one year existing corporation income tax rates. (A,D)
2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (A,D)
- \*3. Enact legislation to reduce the frequency of information returns submitted by employers withholding income and social security taxes. (D)
- \*4. Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities. (E)
- \*5. Enact legislation to stimulate foreign investment by modifications of the taxation of corporate income from foreign sources. (A,E)
- \*6. Enact legislation to simplify the present system of customs valuation. (A,E)

### RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

- \*1. Authorize as a "single integrated program" completion in approximately 10 years of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system. (A,D)
2. Provide an "adequate" plan for financing the interstate highway program to avoid creating budget deficits. (A,D)
3. Continue the Federal-Aid Highway Program for other roads. (A)

## AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

4. Increase by \$10 million the fiscal 1956 authorization for grants to states for repair of federal-aid highways damaged by floods. (D)
5. Authorize sale of revenue bonds to finance steam-power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (D)
- \*6. Authorize federal construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin project. (A,D)
- \*7. Authorize federal construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project (Colo.). (A,D)
8. Authorize federal construction of the Ventura project (Calif.). (D)
9. Authorize federal construction of the Wapinitia project, Juniper division (Ore.). (D)
10. Authorize federal construction of the Washoe project (Nev.-Calif.). (D)
- \*11. Authorize development of Green Peter - White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.) on "partnership" basis, providing for cooperative action between the federal government and non-federal interests. (D)
12. Authorize John Day Reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as a partnership project. (A,D)
13. Authorize Bruce Eddy Reservoir (Idaho) as a partnership project. (D)
- \*14. Enact partnership legislation to permit local interests to install power facilities at the Cougar multiple purpose project (Ore.). (D)
- \*15. Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay (Maine). (D)
16. Authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist local organizations, through loans and grants, in development of small reclamation projects. (A,D)
17. Authorize deepening and improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels. (D)
18. Provide increased funds to improve facilities in the national parks. (G)
- \*19. Authorize Niagara Falls (N.Y.) power project. (W)

## ANTITRUST

1. Require firms of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce to give advance notice and data to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers. (E)
2. Specify that the federal government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce. (E)
3. Extend federal regulation to all mergers of banking institutions. (E)
4. Require federal approval of acquisitions of banks by holding companies. (E)
5. Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders under the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E)
6. Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury. (E)

1. Establish an Area Assistance Administration (AAA) within the Commerce Department to aid communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)
2. Authorize the AAA to provide technical assistance to such communities, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development. (E)
3. Authorize the AAA to extend capital improvement loans, in cooperation with states and localities, to cover part of the cost of projects to improve the long-run economic outlook of such communities. (E)
4. Establish a \$50 million revolving loan fund to carry out the community assistance program. (E)
5. Make benefits under the Urban Renewal Program available for industrial redevelopment of business sections in such communities. (E)
6. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to give priority to applications for aid, in financing needed public facilities, from communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)

## OTHER

1. Extend for one year the temporary increase in the statutory debt limit. (D)
2. Amend the Small Business Act to increase the authority for disaster loans. (D)
3. Authorize federal-state indemnities for flood losses on real property, business inventories and household effects, with insured individuals paying part of the system's cost. (A,D,E)
4. Authorize federal reinsurance for private carriers offering flood insurance. (E)
- \*5. Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered exhibit ship using an atomic propulsion plant "already developed." (A,D)
6. Authorize new construction for improvement of Atomic Energy Commission production plants and research and development facilities. (D)
7. Extend the Defense Production Act for two years. (A,D)
8. Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond 1958. (E)
9. Increase patent fees to make the Patent Office more nearly self-supporting. (D)
10. Terminate federal operation of the Texas City tin smelter by Jan. 31, 1957. (K)
11. Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio. (O)
12. Extend, amend Renegotiation Act of 1951. (W)
13. Specify liability for persons in atomic energy program; provide federal indemnity. (Y)

## Ground Rules for CQ's Eisenhower Boxscore

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out the regular functions of the government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated as key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the Budget.)

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over

From one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

CQ tabulated action taken in 1955 on bills relating to the President's 1956 program when such bills still were pending before Congress in 1956.

The number "225" is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ made no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighing results from the fact that major requests usually have several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ weighed compromises to determine if the result was closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

## 20 KEY VOTES TESTED 1956 LEADING ISSUES

With the coming general election the voting record of the 84th Congress will play an important role in selection of a new Congress. To place the 1956 session's activities in perspective, Congressional Quarterly chose 20 roll calls -- the year's Key Votes -- that were most significant.

### Senate Key Votes

Here, in the order in which they occurred, are the 10 Senate roll calls selected by Congressional Quarterly as the Key Votes of 1956. The numbers correspond to those in the accompanying voting chart. In all instances, "yea" votes are cited first.

1. **NATURAL GAS (HR 6645)** -- The Senate Feb. 6 passed, 53-38, a bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. The purpose of the bill was to nullify a 1954 Supreme Court decision which in effect ruled that independent producers who sold natural gas to pipeline companies were subject to federal regulation under the Natural Gas Act of 1938. Final consideration of the bill almost was overshadowed by a Feb. 3 announcement of Francis Case (R S.D.) that he had rejected a \$2,500 campaign contribution from a lawyer interested in passage of the bill. The President vetoed the bill for what he said were "arrogant" activities surrounding its passage. Mr. Eisenhower said he supported the "objectives" of the bill. Party division: Democrats, 22-24; Republicans, 31-14.

2. **FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (S 3183)** -- In 1955, the House passed a bill to restore "fixed" price supports at 90 percent of parity; the Senate did not act. Early in 1956 the Senate considered an omnibus farm bill which provided for a return to rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity, a \$1.1 billion soil bank and a two-price system for rice. President Eisenhower Jan. 16 said "we should resist...efforts to have the government restore high rigid price supports." Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) offered an amendment to delete provisions calling for 90 percent of parity price supports, thus retaining flexible supports. The Anderson amendment was agreed to March 8 by a vote of 54-41. Party division: Democrats, 13-35; Republicans, 41-6. The provision later was returned to the bill, subsequently vetoed by President Eisenhower.

3. **PUBLIC HOUSING (S 3855)** -- A Senate bill to amend and extend housing laws, eliminate and prevent slums and conserve and develop urban communities also called for construction of 135,000 public housing units a year for four years. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) introduced an Administration-backed amendment to limit public housing to 35,000 units for each of the next two years. The Senate May 24 voted 38-41 to reject the amendment. Party division: Democrats, 7-34; Republicans, 31-7.

4. **HIGHWAY WAGE RATES (HR 10660)** -- The Senate May 29 agreed to an amendment offered by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) to the Highway Act to give the Secretary of Labor the right to fix minimum wages on interstate highway system construction. The vote was 42-37.

The Senate first agreed to an amendment to permit state agencies to determine wages, but the Chavez amendment finally was carried in the bill. Party division: Democrats 27-12; Republicans, 15-25.

5. **AIR FORCE FUNDS (HR 10986)** -- The bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal 1957 for the Department of Defense was debated five days. The Senate disagreed with President Eisenhower's judgment of airpower needs by adopting a series of Democratic-backed Appropriations Committee amendments to boost Air Force funds to \$16.6 billion -- \$912,625,000 more than the President requested. The largest item in the stepped-up Air Force budget was an increase of \$800 million to raise production of heavy bombers. The Senate June 26 accepted the Committee amendment 48-40. Party division: Democrats, 43-3; Republicans, 5-37. HR 10986 passed June 26 by unanimous vote.

6. **ATOMIC REACTORS (S 4146)** -- A bill to establish a federal program to speed up the civilian atomic power demonstration program was passed by the Senate July 12 by a 49-40 roll-call vote. The bill, opposed by the Administration, authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to build demonstration reactors to show the practical value of facilities for the generation of electric energy in industrial or commercial quantities. Party division: Democrats, 46-0; Republicans, 3-40. A companion bill (HR 12061) was killed in the House July 24 when the House voted 203-191 to recommit the bill to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

7. **SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)** -- The Senate July 17 rejected Finance Committee action on the social security bill by adding to the bill provisions deleted by the Committee. Walter F. George (D Ga.) offered an Administration-opposed amendment to pay permanently and totally disabled workers social security benefits at age 50, instead of 65; to set up a separate trust fund for disability payment and to increase social security taxes by one-half percent. The amendment passed by a roll-call vote of 47-45. Party division: Democrats, 41-7; Republicans, 6-38.

8. **HELLS CANYON DAM (S 1333)** -- A major victory was scored for the Eisenhower Administration when the Senate July 19 rejected by a 41-51 roll-call vote a bill to authorize construction of a single high federal dam at Hells Canyon. The Administration supported action by the Federal Power Commission, authorizing the Idaho Power Co. to construct three private dams in the area. Democrats criticized "pressures" from the White House to defeat the bill. Party division: Democrats, 39-8; Republicans, 2-43.

9. **AID TO YUGOSLAVIA (HR 12130)** -- Attempts to bar future military aid to Yugoslavia were successful during consideration of the Mutual Security Appropriation bill. The Senate July 24 voted 50-42 for a revised amendment submitted by Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to bar the use of funds for military equipment for Yugoslavia, except to maintain and replace spare parts of equipment already furnished. This was in



opposition to a request from President Eisenhower that use of the funds be at his discretion. The amendment did not affect economic aid to Yugoslavia. Party division: Democrats, 24-23; Republicans, 26-19.

10. FOREIGN AID FUNDS (HR 12130) -- The Senate July 24 beat down a series of attempts to reduce total foreign aid funds and passed by a roll-call vote of 60-30 the Mutual Security Appropriation for fiscal 1957. The final bill carried new funds of \$4,110,920,000, which was about \$800 million less than President Eisenhower originally requested. Party division: Democrats, 30-15; Republicans, 30-15.

### House Key Votes

Here, in the order in which they occurred, are the 10 House roll calls selected by Congressional Quarterly as the Key Votes of 1956. The numbers correspond to those in the accompanying voting charts. In all instances, "yea" votes are cited first.

1. COLORADO RIVER PROJECT (HR 3383) -- President Eisenhower long had urged Congress to approve the \$760 million Colorado River irrigation and reclamation project. The House March 1 voted 256-136 to authorize its construction. After passage, the text of HR 3383 was substituted for S 500, a similar bill passed by the Senate in 1955. The proposed Echo Park Dam, which would have flooded Dinosaur National Park, was eliminated by the House measure. Party division: Democrats, 136-63; Republicans, 120-73.

2. PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12) -- In a conference report on HR 12, the omnibus farm bill, provisions were made for a return to rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity (opposed by President Eisenhower), dual parity, a soil bank, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) moved to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute maximum 82.5 percent supports and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory feed supports and domestic parity plans. The House April 11 voted 181-238 against recommitting the conference report. Party division: Democrats, 14-211; Republicans, 167-27. The conference report then was adopted. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the bill.

3. HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION (HR 10660) -- Agreement was reached in 1956 on federal highway legislation after President Eisenhower withdrew his proposal to finance construction through bonds. The House April 27 voted, 388-19, to provide for a \$51.5 million 13-year highway construction program. The bill also raised taxes on such highway user items as gasoline and tires over a 16-year period to finance the project. Party division: Democrats, 200-15; Republicans, 188-4.

4. VETERANS PENSIONS (HR 7886) -- The House Veterans Affairs Committee June 8 reported HR 7886, with amendments that made it a catch-all bill of all veterans legislation under Committee consideration. All provisions of the bill were deleted on the floor except increases in pension rates for non-service connected pensions and presumed total disability for World War I veterans at age 65. The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars strongly supported this legislation. William H. Ayres (R Ohio) offered a motion to recommit the bill. The recommitment was defeated June 27 by a 110-305 roll-call vote after it initially was agreed to on a 159-107 standing vote. Party division: Democrats, 39-182; Republicans, 71-123.

5. POWELL AMENDMENT TO SCHOOL AID BILL (HR 7537) -- Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) offered an amendment to the school aid bill to bar federal funds to states not complying with the decision of the Supreme Court regarding racially segregated schools. The House July 5 agreed to the Powell Amendment, 225-192. Party division: Democrats, 77-146; Republicans, 148-46. Later that day the House rejected the amended school aid bill.

6. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AID (HR 7535) -- The federal aid to education bill would have authorized \$1.6 billion over four years for grants to states for school construction on a dollar-matching basis. Under the bill as amended no federal control over school personnel or curriculums would be exercised and no funds would be made available to states that did not comply with the Supreme Court decision on school segregation. The House July 5 voted, 194-224 to reject the bill. Party division: Democrats, 119-105; Republicans, 75-119.

7. POSTAL RATES (HR 11380) -- President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message Jan. 5 urged action to improve the Post Office's financial position by raising postal rates. The House July 6 voted 217-166 to raise postage rates and decrease the Department's deficit by about \$430 million a year. Under the proposed increase, first class mail would bring in about \$259 million extra; air mail about \$16 million; second and third class mail about \$122 million. The measure survived several recommitment motions and crippling amendments. Party division: Democrats, 39-162; Republicans, 178-4.

8. FOREIGN AID FUNDS (HR 12130) -- In spite of a plea from President Eisenhower that cuts in foreign aid "would definitely injure our efforts to help lead the world to peace" the House July 11 passed, 284-120, a foreign aid appropriations bill providing \$1.4 billion less than the Administration requested. The amount appropriated was \$3,425,120,000, about \$500 million less than Congress authorized July 9. Minority Leader Martin July 9 said it was leadership strategy not to attempt to raise the amount in the House but to fight for the increase in the Senate. Party division: Democrats, 160-50; Republicans, 124-70. The House July 26 adopted, by voice vote, a conference report appropriating \$3,766,570,000 for the foreign aid program.

9. CIVIL RIGHTS (HR 627) -- Demands for civil rights legislation in 1956 were particularly strong. The House Judiciary Committee revised HR 627 to include provisions of a civil rights program sent to Congress April 9 by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. A "Civil Rights Manifesto" was signed by 83 southern Representatives urging the defeat of HR 627. The House July 23 passed the bill, 279-126. The bill provided for a six-member bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the government, an additional Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice and strengthened procedures for legal action in federal courts against rights violations. Party division: Democrats, 111-102; Republicans, 168-24.

10. ATOMIC REACTORS (HR 12061) -- The bill to speed up the civilian atomic power demonstrations program with federal funds was killed by the House after it agreed to a number of limiting amendments. The House July 24 voted 203-191 to recommit the bill to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Party division: Democrats, 27-174; Republicans, 176-17.

# Senate Key Votes on Natural Gas, Farm Price Supports, Public Housing, Highway Wage Rates, Air Force Funds

1. Natural Gas (HR 6645). Passage of bill to amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38, Feb. 6. (Weekly Report, p. 165)

2. Farm Price Supports (S 3183). Agricultural Act of 1956. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment to delete provision calling for rigid 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to 54-41, March 8. (Weekly Report, p. 280)

5. Air Force Funds (HR 10986). Defense Appropriations. Committee amendment increasing by \$800 million funds for aircraft and related procurement. Adopted 48-40, June 26. (Weekly Report, p. 764)

3. Public Housing (S 3855). Housing Act Amendments of 1956. Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to provide 35,000 units of public housing for each of next two years instead of 135,000 a year for next four years. Rejected 38-41, May 24. (Weekly Report, p. 615)

4. Highway Wage Rates (HR 10660). Highway Construction Act. Chavez (D N.M.) amendment to provide that locally prevailing wage rate, as determined by Secretary of Labor, be paid in interstate highway system construction. Adopted 42-37, May 29. (Weekly Report, p. 643)

## KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).  
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).  
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5
Yes	53	54	39	42	48	Yes	22	13	7	27	43	Yes	31	41	31	15	5
Nay	38	41	41	37	40	Nay	24	35	34	12	3	Nay	14	6	7	25	37

1 2 3 4 5					1 2 3 4 5					1 2 3 4 5					1 2 3 4 5						
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						
Hill D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper R. . . . .	Y	Y	?	?	N	Curtis R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Green D. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y	
Sparkman D. . . . .	N	N	N	?	Martin R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hruska R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Pastore D. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>						
Goldwater R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Carlson R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Bible D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnston D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	
Hayden D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Schoeppel R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Malone R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wofford D. . . . .	-	N	N	Y	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
Fulbright D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Humphreys D. . . . .	-	-	-	Y		Bridges R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Case R. . . . .	N	N	Y	Y	
McClellan D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Clements D. . . . .	N	N	N	X	Y	Colton R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Mundt R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	N	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
Knowland R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Ellender D. . . . .	Y	N	N	X	X	Case R. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Gore D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	
Kuchel R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Long D. . . . .	Y	N	X	Y	N	Smith R. . . . .	?	Y	Y	N	Kefauver D. . . . .	N	N	X	Y	
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>						
Allott R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne R. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Daniel D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	
Millikin R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Smith R. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez D. . . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Johnson D. . . . .	Y	N	N	?	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>UTAH</b>						
Bush R. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Beall R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ives R. . . . .	N	N	Y	?	N	Bennett R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
Purtell R. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y	Butler R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Lehman D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Watkins R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>						
Frear D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Kennedy D. . . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin D. . . . .	X	N	?	N	Y	Aiken R. . . . .	N	Y	X	Y
Williams R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Scott D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Flinders R. . . . .	Y	Y	X	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>						
Holland D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Langer R. . . . .	N	N	Y	N	?	Byrd D. . . . .	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	X	Potter R. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Young R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Robertson D. . . . .	N	Y	N	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
George D. . . . .	X	N	Y	N	Humphrey D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Bender R. . . . .	N	Y	X	Y	X	Jackson D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y
Russell D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Thye R. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	N	Bricker R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Magnuson D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						
Dworshak R. . . . .	Y	Y	?	N	Eastland D. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Kerr D. . . . .	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Laird D. . . . .	-	N	Y	Y
Welker R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Stennis D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Monroney D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Neely D. . . . .	N	N	N	X
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>OREGON</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
Dirksen R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Hannings D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Morse D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	McCarthy R. . . . .	Y	N	Y	N
Douglas D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Symington D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Neuberger D. . . . .	N	N	N	Y	Y	Wiley R. . . . .	N	Y	?	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>						
Capehart R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	X	Mansfield D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Duff R. . . . .	N	Y	X	Y	N	Barrett R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	N
Jenner R. . . . .	N	Y	Y	?	Murray D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Martin R. . . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	O'Mahoney D. . . . .	Y	Y	N	Y



- ### KEY

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10
Yes	49	47	41	50	60	Yes	46	41	39	24	30	Yes	3	6	2	26	30
Hay	40	45	51	42	30	Hay	0	7	8	23	15	Hay	40	38	43	19	15

6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10																													
<b>ALABAMA</b>												<b>IOWA</b>												<b>NEBRASKA</b>												<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>											
Hilli D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Hickenlooper R. . . . .						N N N N N Y						Curtis R. . . . .						N N N N Y N						Green D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y					
Sparkman D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Martin R. . . . .						N N N N N Y						Hruska R. . . . .						N N N N Y N						Pastore D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y Y					
<b>ARIZONA</b>												<b>KANSAS</b>												<b>NEVADA</b>												<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>											
Goldwater R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Carlson R. . . . .						? N N N Y						Bible D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N						Johnston D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N					
Hayden D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Schaeppel R. . . . .						N N N N N Y						Malone R. . . . .						N Y N N Y N						Wofford D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N					
<b>ARKANSAS</b>												<b>KENTUCKY</b>												<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>												<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>											
Fulbright D. . . . .						✓ Y Y Y Y						Humphreys D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Bridges R. . . . .						N N N Y Y						Case R. . . . .						? N N Y N					
McClellan D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N						Clements D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Cotton R. . . . .						N N N Y Y						Mundi R. . . . .						N N N Y Y					
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>												<b>LOUISIANA</b>												<b>NEW JERSEY</b>												<b>TENNESSEE</b>											
Knowland R. . . . .						N N N Y Y						Ellender D. . . . .						Y Y Y N N						Case R. . . . .						N N N Y Y						Gore D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y					
Kuchel R. . . . .						Y ✓ N Y Y						Long D. . . . .						Y Y Y N N						Smith R. . . . .						N N N N Y Y						Kefauver D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y					
<b>COLORADO</b>												<b>MAINE</b>												<b>NEW MEXICO</b>												<b>TEXAS</b>											
Allott R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Payne R. . . . .						N Y N N Y						Anderson D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Daniel D. . . . .						✓ X X ✓ X					
Millikin R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Smith R. . . . .						N N N N Y Y						Chavez D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y ?						Johnson D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y					
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>												<b>MARYLAND</b>												<b>NEW YORK</b>												<b>UTAH</b>											
Bush R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Baill R. . . . .						N N N N N Y						Ives R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Bennett R. . . . .						N N N N Y					
Purtell R. . . . .						N Y N Y Y						Butler R. . . . .						N N N N Y Y						Lehman D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Watkins R. . . . .						N N N N Y					
<b>DELAWARE</b>												<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>												<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>												<b>VERMONT</b>											
Frazier D. . . . .						Y N N Y N						Kennedy D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Ervin D. . . . .						Y Y Y N N						Alkan R. . . . .						N N N N Y					
Williams R. . . . .						N N N Y N						Saltonstall R. . . . .						N N N N Y Y						Scott D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Flanders R. . . . .						N N N N Y					
<b>FLORIDA</b>												<b>MICHIGAN</b>												<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>												<b>VIRGINIA</b>											
Holland D. . . . .						Y N X N Y						McNamara D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Langer R. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N						Byrd D. . . . .						Y N N Y N					
Smathers D. . . . .						Y N N ✓ ✓						Potter R. . . . .						? ✓ X ? ?						Young R. . . . .						? Y ✓ Y N						Robertson D. . . . .						Y N N Y N					
<b>GEORGIA</b>												<b>MINNESOTA</b>												<b>OHIO</b>												<b>WASHINGTON</b>											
George D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Humphrey D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Bender R. . . . .						N ? N N Y						Jackson D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y					
Russell D. . . . .						Y Y N Y N						Thye R. . . . .						N N N N N Y						Bricker R. . . . .						N N N N N Y						Magnuson D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y					
<b>IDAHO</b>												<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>												<b>OKLAHOMA</b>												<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>											
Dworschak R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Eastland D. . . . .						✓ N N Y N						Kerr D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N						Laird D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y					
Walker R. . . . .						N N N N ✓ X						Stennis D. . . . .						N Y Y N N						Monroney D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Neely D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y					
<b>ILLINOIS</b>												<b>MISSOURI</b>												<b>OREGON</b>												<b>WISCONSIN</b>											
Dirksen R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Hennings D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Morse D. . . . .						Y Y Y N ✓						McCarthy R. . . . .						N N N Y N					
Douglas D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Symington D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y						Neuberger D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Willey R. . . . .						Y Y Y Y Y					
<b>INDIANA</b>												<b>MONTANA</b>												<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>												<b>WYOMING</b>											
Capehart R. . . . .						N N N Y N						Mansfield D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Duff R. . . . .						N N N N Y						Barrett R. . . . .						N N N Y N					
Jennett R. . . . .						N N N Y N						Murray D. . . . .						Y Y Y N Y						Martin R. . . . .						N N N Y Y						O'Mahoney D. . . . .						Y Y Y Y N					

# Votes on Colorado River, Price Supports, Highway Construction, Vets' Pensions, Powell Amendment

1. Colorado River Project (HR 3383). Passage of a bill to authorize construction of the Colorado River storage project. Passed 256-136, March 1. (Weekly Report, p. 257)
2. Price Supports (HR 12). Agricultural Act of 1956. Martin (R Mass.) motion to recommit the conference report with instructions to substitute 82.5 percent supports for feed and to delete dual parity provisions, mandatory supports for feed grains and domestic parity plans for wheat and rice. Rejected 181-238, April 11. (Weekly Report, p. 429)
3. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Passage of a bill to amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act by authorizing \$51.5 million 13-year highway construction program; amend Internal Revenue Code to provide additional revenue for highways. Passed 388-19, April 27. (Weekly Report, p. 510)
4. Veterans Pensions (HR 7886). To increase the rates and liberalize the basis for payment of non-service-connected and service-connected compensation for veterans. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected 110-305, June 27. (Weekly Report, p. 767)
5. Powell Amendment to School Aid Bill (HR 7535). Powell (D N.Y.) amendment providing that no federal funds shall be allotted or transferred to any state that fails to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Adopted 225-192, July 5. (Weekly Report, p. 801)

## KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5
Yes	256	181	388	110	225	Yes	136	14	200	39	77	Yes	120	167	188	71	148
Nay	136	238	19	305	192	Nay	63	211	15	182	146	Nay	73	27	4	123	46

1 2 3 4 5					1 2 3 4 5					1 2 3 4 5					1 2 3 4 5							
<b>ALABAMA</b>																						
3 Andrews D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	<b>Los Angeles County</b>					4 Flynt D...	N	N	N	N	N	7 Bray R...	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D...	✓	N	?	N	N	23 Doyle D...	N	N	Y	Y	3 Forrester D...	Y	N	N	N	N	11 Brownson R...	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	21 Hiestand R...	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Landrum D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	3 Crumpacker R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D...	Y	X	?	N	N	25 Hillings R...	X	Y	Y	Y	7 Latham D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	8 Denton D...	✓	N	Y	N	N
9 Huddleston D...	N	N	Y	N	N	20 Hinchaw R...	N	Y	?	N	2 Pilcher D...	Y	N	N	N	X	2 Halleck R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	19 Hollifield D...	N	N	Y	N	1 Preston D...	✓	N	Y	N	N	6 Harden R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D...	?	N	Y	N	N	22 Holt R...	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	10 Harvey R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	18 Hosmer R...	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>IDAHO</b>					1 Madden D...	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Selden D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	16 Jackson R...	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge R...	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Wilson R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>					17 King D...	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Pfost D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	<b>IOWA</b>					
1 Rhodes R...	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24 Lipscomb R...	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>					5 Cunningham R...	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
2 Udall D...	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15 McDonough R...	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Dalliver R...	Y	N	Y	N	✓
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					26 Roosevelt D...	N	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross R...	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gathings D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	<b>COLORADO</b>					19 Chipfield R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoarson R...	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	4 Aspinall D...	Y	Y	N	N	25 Gray D...	?	N	Y	N	N	7 Jensen R...	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	3 Chanoweth R...	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Mead D...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte R...	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Hill R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwengel R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D...	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Rogers D...	Y	N	Y	Y	24 Price D...	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Talle R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					14 Vacancy...						<b>KANSAS</b>					
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					3 Cretella R...	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	20 Simpson R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Avery R...	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Allen R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dodd D...	Y	N	Y	Y	22 Springer R...	N	N	Y	Y	Y	3 George R...	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin R...	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Morano R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Velde R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope R...	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	5 Patterson R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Reas R...	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadlak R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scrivner R...	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
14 Hagen D...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Bowler D...	?	N	Y	N	Y	6 Smith R...	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Johnson R...	Y	✓	?	N	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>					12 Boyle D...	N	N	Y	N	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>					
4 Malliard R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL McDowell D...	✓	N	Y	N	13 Church R...	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Chelf D...	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Miller D...	Y	X	✓	N	N	<b>FLORIDA</b>					1 Dawson D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Gregory D...	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Moss D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Bennett D...	N	N	Y	N	8 Gordon D...	Y	X	Y	N	Y	2 Natcher D...	Y	N	Y	N	N
29 Phillips R...	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Cromer R...	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Hoffman R...	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	7 Perkins D...	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Scudder R...	Y	Y	Y	?	X	4 Fascell D...	N	N	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski D...	N	N	Y	N	Y	3 Robison R...	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Shelley D...	Y	N	Y	?	Y	7 Haley D...	N	Y	✓	N	4 McVey R...	N	N	✓	Y	N	8 Siler R...	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Sheppard D...	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong D...	N	Y	Y	N	3 Murray D...	N	N	Y	N	Y	5 Spence D...	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Sisk D...	Y	N	Y	N	N	8 Matthews D...	N	N	✓	N	6 O'Brien D...	N	N	Y	N	Y	6 Watts D...	?	N	Y	N	N
13 Teague R...	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	6 Rogers D...	N	N	Y	N	2 O'Hara D...	N	N	Y	N	Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
28 Urr R...	N	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Sikes D...	N	N	Y	N	11 Sheehan R...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs D...	Y	N	Y	N	N
30 Wilson R...	N	Y	Y	?	✓	<b>GEORGIA</b>					9 Yates D...	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks D...	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Younger R...	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Blitch D...	?	N	Y	N	<b>INDIANA</b>					1 Hebert D...	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
						10 Brown D...	Y	N	Y	N	4 Adair R...	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	8 Long D...	Y	N	Y	N	N
						5 Davis D...	N	N	Y	N	5 Beamer R...	Y	Y	Y	N	Y						

1 2 3 4 5						1 2 3 4 5						1 2 3 4 5						1 2 3 4 5					
6 Morrison D. . . . . Y N Y ? N						NEBRASKA						2 Fountain D. . . . . ? N Y Y N						5 Richards D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
5 Passman D. . . . . Y N N N N						2 Chase R. . . . . N N Y N Y						10 Jones R. . . . . N N Y Y N						2 Riley D. . . . . N N Y N N					
7 Thompson D. . . . . Y N ? ? X						3 Harrison R. . . . . N Y Y N Y						11 Jones D. . . . . N N Y N Y						1 Rivers D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
3 Willis D. . . . . Y N ? N N						4 Miller R. . . . . Y N N Y Y						12 Shuford D. . . . . N N Y Y N						SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE						1 Weaver R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry R. . . . . Y N Y N N					
1 Hale R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						NEVADA						AL Burdick R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						1 Lavre R. . . . . Y N Y N N					
3 McIntire R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						AL Young R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						AL Krueger R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						TENNESSEE					
2 Nelson R. . . . . ? ? Y Y X						NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
MARYLAND						2 Bass R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						9 Ashley D. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						6 Bass D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
2 Devereux R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						1 Morrow R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						14 Ayres R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						8 Cooper D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
4 Fallon D. . . . . N N Y Y Y						NEW JERSEY						13 Baumhart R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						9 Davis D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
7 Friedel D. . . . . N N Y Y Y						11 Addonizio D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						8 Betts R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						4 Evans D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
3 Garmatz D. . . . . N N Y Y Y						3 Auchincloss R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						22 Bolton, F.P. R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						3 Frazier D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
6 Hyde R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N						8 Canfield R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						11 Bolton, O.P. R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						7 Murray D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
5 Lankford D. . . . . Y N Y N N						5 Frelinghuysen R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						16 Bow R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						5 Priest D. . . . . ? Y N Y N N					
1 Miller R. . . . . Y Y Y N N						2 Hand R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						7 Brown R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						1 Reese R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
MASSACHUSETTS						12 Kean R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						5 Cleveland R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						TEXAS					
6 Bates R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						9 Osmer R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						20 Feighan D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						5 Alger R. . . . . N Y Y Y N					
2 Boland D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						10 Rodino D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						18 Hays D. . . . . X N Y N Y						14 Bell D. . . . . Y N Y ? X					
10 Curtis R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						13 Steninski D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						15 Henderson R. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						2 Brooks D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
4 Donohue D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						4 Thompson D. . . . . Y N Y N N						2 Hess R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						17 Burleson D. . . . . N N Y N N					
1 Heseltun R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						14 Tumulty D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						10 Jenkins R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						AL Dies D. . . . . N N Y N N					
7 Lane D. . . . . Y N Y ? ?						7 Widnall R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						19 Kirwan D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						7 Dawdy D. . . . . N N Y N N					
8 Macdonald D. . . . . Y Y Y N N						6 Williams D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N						4 McCulloch R. . . . . N Y Y N Y						21 Fisher D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
14 Martin R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						1 Wolverton R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						17 McGregor R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						3 Gentry D. . . . . N ? N Y N					
12 McCormack D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						NEW MEXICO						23 Minshall R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						13 Ikard D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
9 Nicholson R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						AL Dempsey D. . . . . Y N Y N N						6 Polk D. . . . . N N Y N N						20 Kilgore D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
11 O'Neill D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						AL Fernandez D. . . . . Y N Y N N						3 Schenck R. . . . . N Y N Y Y						15 Kilgore D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
3 Philbin D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						NEW YORK						1 Scherer R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						19 Mahon D. . . . . N Y Y N N					
5 Rogers R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						3 Becker R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						21 Vanik D. . . . . N Y N Y Y						1 Patman D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
13 Wigglesworth R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						37 Cole R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						12 Vorys R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						11 Poage D. . . . . N N Y N N					
MICHIGAN						2 Derounian R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn D. . . . . - - -					
12 Bennett R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						26 Gamble R. . . . . ? Y Y Y Y						3 Albert D. . . . . Y N Y N N						18 Rogers D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
8 Bentley R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						27 Gwinn R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						1 Belcher R. . . . . Y N Y N N						16 Rutherford D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
10 Cederberg R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						32 Kearney R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						2 Edmondson D. . . . . Y N Y N N						6 Teague D. . . . . N N Y Y ?					
18 Dondora R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N						38 Keating R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						5 Jarman D. . . . . Y N Y N N						8 Thomas D. . . . . N ? Y Y N					
5 Ford R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						33 Kilburn R. . . . . Y Y ? Y N						4 Steed D. . . . . Y N Y N N						9 Thompson D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
6 Hayworth D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						40 Miller R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N						6 Wicksam D. . . . . Y N Y N N						10 Thornberry D. . . . . Y N Y ? ?					
4 Hoffman R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						30 O'Brien D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						OREGON						12 Wright D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
3 Johanson R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						39 Ostertag R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						2 Coon R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						UTAH					
11 Knox R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						42 Pillian R. . . . . N Y Y N N						4 Ellsworth R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						2 Dawson R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					
2 Meador R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						41 Radwan R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						3 Green D. . . . . N N N Y Y						1 Dixon R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					
9 Thompson R. . . . . N Y Y ? Y						43 Reed R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						1 Norblad R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						VERMONT					
7 Walcott R. . . . . Y Y Y ? N						35 Riehlman R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty R. . . . . N N Y N N					
Detroit-Wayne County						28 St. George R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						30 Holland D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						VIRGINIA					
13 Diggs D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						36 Taber R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						17 Bush R. . . . . N Y N Y Y						4 Abbott D. . . . . N N Y N N					
15 Dingell D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						31 Taylor R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						10 Carrigg R. . . . . N Y Y N N						10 Broyles R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
17 Griffiths D. . . . . Y N Y N N						1 Wainwright R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						25 Clark D. . . . . Y N Y N N						3 Gary D. . . . . N N Y N N					
16 Lesinski D. . . . . Y N Y N N						29 Wharton R. . . . . ? Y Y N Y						29 Corbett R. . . . . N Y Y N N						2 Hardy D. . . . . N N Y N N					
1 Machrowicz D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						34 Williams R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						9 Dague R. . . . . N Y Y N N						7 Harrison D. . . . . N N Y N N					
14 Rabaut D. . . . . N N Y Y Y						New York City						28 Eberharter D. . . . . ? N Y ? Y						9 Jennings D. . . . . N N Y N N					
MINNESOTA						8 Anuso D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						12 Fenton R. . . . . N Y Y Y N						6 Poff R. . . . . N Y Y Y N					
7 Andersen R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						5 Bosch R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						11 Flood D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						1 Robeson D. . . . . N N Y N N					
1 Andresen R. . . . . Y N Y N Y						24 Buckley D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						27 Fulton R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						8 Smith D. . . . . N N Y N N					
8 Blotnik D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						11 Celler D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						23 Gavin R. . . . . N Y Y N N						5 Tuck D. . . . . X N Y N N					
5 Judd R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						17 Couderc R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						7 James R. . . . . N Y Y N Y						WASHINGTON					
9 Knutson D. . . . . X N Y N N						20 Davidson D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						24 Kearns R. . . . . Y Y Y N N						4 Holmes R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
6 Marshall D. . . . . Y N Y N N						7 Delaney D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						21 Kelley D. . . . . X N Y ? N						5 Horan R. . . . . Y N Y N Y					
4 McCarthy D. . . . . Y N Y N N						23 Dollinger D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						8 King R. . . . . X Y Y N Y						3 Mack R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
2 O'Hara R. . . . . Y X ? ? ?						18 Donovan D. . . . . ? N ? N Y						13 McConnell R. . . . . Y Y N Y N						AL Magnuson D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					
3 Wier D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						12 Dorn R. . . . . N Y Y N Y						26 Morgan D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						1 Pelly R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					
MISSISSIPPI						22 Healey D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						16 Mumma R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						6 Tollefson R. . . . . ? X N Y N					
1 Abernethy D. . . . . N N Y N N						25 Fino R. . . . . N Y Y N Y						19 Quigley D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						2 Westland R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
6 Colmer D. . . . . N N Y N N						6 Holtzman D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						14 Rhodes D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Smith D. . . . . Y N Y Y N						10 Kelly D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						22 Saylor R. . . . . N Y ? Y Y						3 Bailey D. . . . . Y N X N N					
2 Whitten D. . . . . X N Y N N						9 Keogh D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						18 Simpson R. . . . . Y Y ? N ?						4 Burnside D. . . . . X N Y N N					
4 Williams D. . . . . N N Y N N						19 Klein D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						20 Van Zandt R. . . . . N Y Y N Y						6 Byrd D. . . . . X N Y N N					
5 Winstead D. . . . . N N Y N N						4 Latham R. . . . . Y Y Y N Y						15 Walter D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						5 Kee D. . . . . N N Y N N					
MISSOURI						13 Multer D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						Philadelphia						1 Molohan D. . . . . X X ? N N					
5 Balling D. . . . . Y N Y N N						16 Powell D. . . . . Y ? N Y Y						1 Barrett D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						2 Stoggers D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
9 Cannon D. . . . . Y N Y Y N						15 Ray R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y						3 Byrne D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						WISCONSIN					
8 Carnahan D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						14 Roamey D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						4 Chudoff D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						8 Byrnes R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					
4 Christopher D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						21 Zelenko D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						2 Vacancy						2 Davis R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					
2 Curtis R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						9 Johnson D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
6 Hull D. . . . . N N Y Y N						9 Alexander D. . . . . N N Y Y N						6 Scott R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						7 Laird R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					
10 Jones D. . . . . N N Y N N						3 Barden D. . . . . N N ? Y N						RHODE ISLAND						10 O'Kondik R. . . . . N N Y N N					
1 Karsten D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						1 Bonner D. . . . . N N Y Y N						2 Fogarty D. . . . . Y Y N Y Y						5 Reuss D. . . . . Y N Y N Y					
11 Maulder D. . . . . Y N Y N N						7 Carlyle D. . . . . N N Y Y N						1 Forend D. . . . . Y N Y N Y						1 Smith R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
7 Short R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						5 Charham D. . . . . ? N ? ? N						SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt R. . . . . X Y N Y Y					
3 Sullivan D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y						4 Cooley D. . . . . N ? Y ? N						4 Ashmore D. . . . . N Y Y Y N						3 Withrow R. . . . . Y Y Y N N					
MONTANA						8 Deane D. . . . . N Y Y N N						3 Dorn D. . . . . Y N Y N N						4 Zablocki D. . . . . Y N Y N N					
2 Fjore R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y						6 Durham D. . . . . N Y Y N N						6 McMillan D. . . . . N N Y N N						WYOMING					
1 Metcalf D. . . . . Y Y Y N N																		AL Thomson R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					

# House Votes on School Construction, Postal Rates, Mutual Security Funds, Civil Rights, Atomic Plants

6. School Construction Aid (HR 7535). Passage of a bill authorizing \$1.6 billion, or \$400 million for four years, to state educational agencies for school construction. Rejected 194-224, July 5. (Weekly Report, p. 801)

7. Postal Rates (HR 11380). Passage of bill to readjust postal rates and establish a Congressional policy for the determination of postal rates. Passed 217-166, July 6. (Weekly Report, p. 826)

8. Foreign Aid Funds (HR 12130). Foreign Aid Appropriations. Passage of bill appropriating \$3.4 billion for mutual security program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. Passed 284-120, July 11. (Weekly Report, p. 832)

9. Civil Rights (HR 627). Passage of the bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Passed 279-126, July 23. (Weekly Report, p. 904)

10. Atomic Reactors (HR 12061). On a motion by Van Zandt (R Pa.) to recommit the bill to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. Agreed to 203-191, July 24. (Weekly Report, p. 904)

## KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	10
Yes	194	217	284	279	203	Yes	119	39	160	111	27	Yes	75	178	124	168	176
Nay	224	166	120	126	191	Nay	105	162	50	102	174	Nay	119	4	70	24	17

6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10						6 7 8 9 10																													
<b>ALABAMA</b>												<b>Los Angeles County</b>												<b>4 Flynt D . . . . N X N N Y</b>												<b>7 Bray R . . . . N Y N Y Y</b>											
3 Andrews D . . . N N N N N												23 Doyle D . . . . Y N Y Y N												3 Forrester D . . . N N Y N N												11 Brownson R . . . N N Y Y Y											
1 Boykin D . . . . N Y Y N N												21 Hiestand R . . . Y N Y Y Y												9 Landrum D . . . N N N N N												3 Crumacker R . . . N N Y ? Y											
7 Elliott D . . . . N N Y N N												25 Hillings R . . . N Y Y Y Y												7 Lanham D . . . . N N Y N N												8 Canton D . . . . Y N Y Y Y											
2 Grant D . . . . N N N N N												20 Hinchaw R . . . N ✓ Y Y Y												2 Pilcher D . . . . X ✓ Y N X												2 Hallock R . . . . N Y Y Y Y											
9 Huddleston D . . . N N Y N N												19 Hollifield D . . Y N Y Y N												1 Preston D . . . . N N Y N X												6 Hardan R . . . . N Y Y Y Y											
8 Jones D . . . . N N Y N N												22 Holt R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												6 Vinson D . . . . N N Y N X												10 Harvey R . . . . N N Y Y Y											
5 Rains D . . . . N N Y N N												18 Hosmer R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												<b>IDAHO</b>												1 Madden D . . . . N ✓ Y N N											
4 Roberts D . . . . N N Y N N												16 Jackson R . . . X Y Y Y Y												2 Budge R . . . . N Y N N Y												9 Wilson R . . . . N N Y Y Y											
6 Selden D . . . . N N Y N N												17 King D . . . . Y N Y Y N												1 Pfost D . . . . Y N Y N N												<b>IOWA</b>											
<b>ARIZONA</b>												24 Lipscomb R . . . N Y Y N N												<b>ILLINOIS</b>												5 Cunningham R . . . Y Y Y Y Y											
1 Rhodes R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												15 McDonough R . . N Y Y Y Y												16 Allen R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												6 Dolliver R . . . . ✓ ✓ Y Y Y											
2 Udall D . . . . Y N Y Y Y												26 Roosevelt D . . . Y N Y Y N												17 Arends R . . . . N N Y Y Y												3 Gross R . . . . N N N N N											
<b>ARKANSAS</b>												<b>COLORADO</b>												19 Chipfield R . . . N Y Y Y Y												8 Hoeven R . . . . N N N Y Y											
1 Gathings D . . . . N Y Y N N												4 Aspinall D . . . . Y N Y Y N												25 Gray D . . . . Y N Y Y Y												7 Jensen R . . . . N N N Y Y											
4 Harris D . . . . N ✓ Y N N												3 Chanoweth R . . . Y Y Y Y Y												21 Mack D . . . . Y N Y N N												4 LeCompte R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y											
5 Hays D . . . . N Y Y N N												2 Hill R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												15 Mason R . . . . N N N N Y												1 Schwengel R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y											
2 Mills D . . . . N Y N N N												1 Rogers D . . . . Y N Y Y Y												24 Price D . . . . Y N Y N N												2 Talle R . . . . N Y N Y Y											
6 Norrell D . . . . N N N N N												<b>CONNECTICUT</b>												14 Vacancy												<b>KANSAS</b>											
3 Trimble D . . . . N Y Y N N												3 Cretella R . . . . ✓ ✓ Y Y Y												20 Simpson R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												1 Avery R . . . . N Y Y Y Y											
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>												1 Dodd D . . . . Y X Y Y N												22 Springer R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												3 George R . . . . N Y Y Y Y											
7 Allen R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												4 Morano R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												18 Velde R . . . . N Y Y ✓												5 Hope R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y											
6 Baldwin R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												5 Patterson R . . . Y Y Y Y Y												23 Vursell R . . . . N Y ✓ Y Y												4 Res. R . . . . N Y Y Y Y											
2 Engle D . . . . N Y Y Y N												AL Sadiak R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>												2 Scrivner R . . . . N N Y Y Y											
10 Gubser R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												2 Seely-Brown R . . . Y Y Y Y Y												7 Bowler D . . . . Y N Y Y ?												6 Smith R . . . . N N N Y N											
14 Haggen D . . . . Y N Y Y N												<b>DELAWARE</b>												12 Boyle D . . . . Y N Y Y N												<b>KENTUCKY</b>											
11 Johnson R . . . . N N Y N N												AL McDowell D . . . Y N Y ✓ N												13 Church R . . . . N N Y Y Y												4 Chelf D . . . . N N Y N N											
4 McAllister R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y												<b>FLORIDA</b>												1 Dawson D . . . . Y N Y Y ?												1 Gregory D . . . . N Y N N N											
8 Miller D . . . . Y N Y Y N												2 Bennett D . . . . N Y Y N N												8 Gordon D . . . . N N Y ✓ ?												2 Natcher D . . . . N N N Y Y											
3 Moss D . . . . N Y Y Y N												1 Cromer R . . . . N Y Y N N												10 Hoffman R . . . . N N N ? ✓												7 Perkins D . . . . Y N Y Y Y											
29 Phillips R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												4 Fassel D . . . . N Y Y N N												5 Kluczyński D . . . . N ? Y N N												3 Robison R . . . . Y Y Y Y Y											
1 Scudder R . . . . ✓ ✓ ? ? ✓												7 Haley D . . . . N N N N N												4 McVey R . . . . N N Y Y Y												8 Siler R . . . . N N Y N N Y											
5 Shelley D . . . . Y N Y Y N												5 Herlong D . . . . N Y N N N												3 Murray D . . . . Y N Y Y N												5 Spence D . . . . N N N N N											
27 Sheppard D . . . . Y N Y Y N												8 Matthews D . . . . Y N Y N N												6 O'Brien D . . . . Y N Y N N												6 Watts D . . . . N N Y N N											
12 Silk D . . . . Y N Y Y N												6 Rogers D . . . . N N N N N												2 O'Hara D . . . . Y N Y N N												<b>LOUISIANA</b>											
13 Teague R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												3 Sikes D . . . . N N N N N												11 Sheahan R . . . . Y N Y Y Y												2 Baggs D . . . . N N Y N N											
28 Utt R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												<b>GEORGIA</b>												9 Yates D . . . . Y N Y N N												4 Brooks D . . . . N N X N ?											
30 Wilson R . . . . ? ✓ Y Y Y												8 Blitch D . . . . N N N N N												<b>INDIANA</b>												1 Habert D . . . . N N Y X X											
9 Younger R . . . . N Y Y Y Y												10 Brown D . . . . N N Y N N												4 Adair R . . . . N N Y N Y												8 Long D . . . . N N N N N ?											
												5 Davis D . . . . N N Y N Y												5 Beamer R . . . . N N Y Y Y																							



6 7 8 9 10					6 7 8 9 10					6 7 8 9 10					6 7 8 9 10				
6 Morrison D. . . . . N X Y N ?					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					2 Fountain D. . . . . N N N N N					5 Richards D. . . . . N Y Y N N				
5 Pessman D. . . . . N Y Y N N					2 Chase R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					10 Jones R. . . . . N Y N N Y					2 Riley D. . . . . N Y Y N N				
7 Thompson D. . . . . X N ? N X					3 Harrison R. . . . . N N Y Y Y					11 Jones D. . . . . N Y N N Y					1 Rivers D. . . . . N N N N N				
3 Willis D. . . . . N N N N N					4 Miller R. . . . . N Y N Y N					12 Shuford D. . . . . N N N N N					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
<b>MAINE</b>					1 Weaver R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					2 Barry R. . . . . N Y X Y Y				
1 Hale R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					<b>NEVADA</b>					AL Burdick R. . . . . Y N N Y N					1 Lavre R. . . . . N Y X Y Y				
3 McIntire R. . . . . Y Y N Y Y					AL Young R. . . . . Y Y N Y Y					AL Krueger R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
2 Nelson R. . . . . Y X ? Y ?					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>					2 Bekar R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N				
<b>MARYLAND</b>					2 Bass R. . . . . Y Y Y ?					9 Ashley D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					6 Bass D. . . . . N ? ? N ?				
2 Devereaux R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					1 Marrow R. . . . . Y X Y Y Y					14 Ayres R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					8 Cooper D. . . . . N N Y N N				
4 Fallon D. . . . . Y Y N Y Y					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					13 Baumhart R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					9 Davis D. . . . . N Y Y N N				
7 Friedel D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					11 Addonizio D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					8 Belts R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					4 Ewins D. . . . . N ? Y N N				
3 Gornatz D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					3 Auchincloss R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					22 Bolton, F.P. R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					3 Frazier D. . . . . N N Y Y N				
6 Hyde R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					8 Canfield R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					11 Bolton, O.P. R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					7 Murray D. . . . . N Y Y N N				
5 Lankford D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					5 Frelinghuysen R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					16 Bow R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					5 Priest D. . . . . N N Y N ?				
1 Miller R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					2 Hand R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					7 Brown R. . . . . N ? N Y Y					1 Reese R. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					12 Kean R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					5 Clevenger R. . . . . N Y N ? ?					<b>TEXAS</b>				
6 Bates R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					9 Osmer R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					20 Feighan D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					5 Alger R. . . . . N Y N N Y				
2 Boland D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					10 Radino D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					18 Hays D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					14 Bell D. . . . . X X X X X				
10 Curtis R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					13 Sieminski D. . . . . Y N Y ? N					15 Henderson R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					2 Brooks D. . . . . N N ? ? N				
4 Danahue D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					4 Thompson D. . . . . Y X Y Y N					2 Hass R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					17 Burleson D. . . . . N ? ? X ?				
1 Heseltun R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					14 Tumulty D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					10 Jenkins R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					AL Dies D. . . . . N N N N N				
7 Lane D. . . . . ? ? ? ? ?					7 Widhall R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					19 Kirwan D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					7 Dowdy D. . . . . N X N N ?				
8 Macdonald D. . . . . Y X Y Y N					6 Williams D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					4 McCulloch R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					21 Fisher D. . . . . N Y N N N				
14 Martin R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					1 Wolverton R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					17 McGregor R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					3 Gentry D. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
12 McCormack D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					23 Minshall R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					13 Icard D. . . . . N X Y N N				
9 Nicholson R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					AL Dempsey D. . . . . Y N Y N Y					6 Polk D. . . . . Y N Y N Y					20 Kilday D. . . . . N Y N Y N				
11 O'Neill D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					AL Fernandez D. . . . . Y N Y Y ?					3 Schenck R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					15 Kilgore D. . . . . N N N N N				
3 Philbin D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					<b>NEW YORK</b>					1 Scherer R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					19 Mahon D. . . . . N Y N Y N				
5 Rogers R. . . . . Y N Y Y N					3 Becker R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					21 Vanik D. . . . . N Y N Y Y					1 Patman D. . . . . N Y ? X ?				
13 Wigglesworth R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					37 Cole R. . . . . N Y Y Y N					12 Varys R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					11 Poague D. . . . . N N N N N				
<b>MICHIGAN</b>					2 Derounian R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					4 Rayburn D. . . . . - - - - -				
12 Bennett R. . . . . Y Y N N N					26 Gamble R. . . . . N Y Y ? ?					3 Albert D. . . . . N N Y N N					18 Rogers D. . . . . N X N N N				
8 Bentley R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					27 Gwinn R. . . . . N Y N ? ?					1 Belcher R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					16 Rutherford D. . . . . N N N N N				
10 Cedarberg R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					32 Kearney R. . . . . N X Y Y Y					2 Edmondson D. . . . . Y Y N ? N					6 Tengue D. . . . . N ? N N N				
18 Dandero R. . . . . N N Y Y Y					33 Kilburn R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					5 Jarman D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					8 Thomas D. . . . . N Y N N N				
5 Ford R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					40 Miller R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					4 Stead D. . . . . N N Y N N					9 Thompson D. . . . . N Y N N N				
6 Hayworth D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					30 O'Brien D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					6 Wickersham D. . . . . N ? ? ? ?					10 Thornberry D. . . . . ? ? ? X ?				
4 Hoffman R. . . . . N N N Y Y					39 Ostering R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					<b>OREGON</b>					12 Wright D. . . . . N Y N Y N				
3 Johansen R. . . . . N N Y N Y					42 Pillion R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					2 Coon R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					<b>UTAH</b>				
11 Knox R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					41 Radwan R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					4 Ellsworth R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					2 Dawson R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y				
2 Meador R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					43 Reed R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					3 Green D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					1 Dixon R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y				
9 Thompson R. . . . . N N Y Y Y					35 Riehlman R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					1 Norblad R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					<b>VERMONT</b>				
7 Walcott R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					28 St. George R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					AL Prouty R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y				
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					36 Taber R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					30 Holland D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
13 Diggs D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					31 Taylor R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					17 Bush R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					4 Abbott D. . . . . N Y N N Y				
15 Dingell D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					1 Weinwright R. . . . . N Y Y Y N					10 Carraig R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					10 Brayhill R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y				
17 Griffiths D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					29 Wharton R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					23 Clark D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					3 Gary D. . . . . N Y Y Y Y				
16 Lesinski D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					34 Williams R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					29 Corbett R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					2 Hardy D. . . . . N Y Y N N				
1 Machrowicz D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					<b>New York City</b>					9 Dague R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					7 Harrison D. . . . . N N N N N				
14 Rabaut D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					8 Anfuao D. . . . . Y X Y Y N					28 Eberharter D. . . . . Y X Y Y ?					9 Jennings D. . . . . N N N N Y				
<b>MINNESOTA</b>					5 Bosch R. . . . . Y Y N Y Y					12 Fenton R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					6 Poff R. . . . . N Y Y N Y				
7 Andersen R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					24 Buckley D. . . . . Y X Y Y N					11 Flood D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					1 Robeson D. . . . . N Y N N Y				
1 Andresen R. . . . . N ? Y Y Y					11 Celler D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					27 Fulton R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					8 Smith D. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
8 Blatnik D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					17 Couderk R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					23 Gavin R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					5 Tuck D. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
5 Judd R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					20 Davidson D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					7 James R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
9 Knutson D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					7 Delaney D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					24 Kearns R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					4 Holmes R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N				
6 Marshall D. . . . . N N Y Y N					23 Dollinger D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					21 Kelley D. . . . . Y X ? Y ?					5 Moran R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N				
4 McCarthy D. . . . . Y N ? Y N					18 Donovan D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					8 King R. . . . . Y N ? Y Y					3 Mack R. . . . . Y Y N Y Y				
2 O'Hara R. . . . . ? ? ? ? ?					22 Don R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					13 McConnell R. . . . . X Y ? Y Y					AL Magnuson D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y				
3 Wier D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					22 Hooley D. . . . . Y Y Y Y N					26 Morgan D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					1 Pelly R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y				
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					25 Firo R. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					16 Mumma R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					6 Tollefson R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N				
1 Abernethy D. . . . . N Y N N N					10 Kelly D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					19 Quigley D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					2 Westland R. . . . . Y Y Y Y N				
6 Colmer D. . . . . Y N N N N					6 Holtzman D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					14 Rhodes D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
3 Smith D. . . . . Y Y Y N N					9 Keogh D. . . . . Y X Y N N					22 Saylor R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					3 Bailey D. . . . . Y N N Y ?				
2 Whitten D. . . . . Y N N X					19 Klein D. . . . . Y X Y Y N					18 Simpson R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					4 Burnside D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y				
4 Williams D. . . . . N ? N N N					4 Latham R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					20 Van Zandt R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					6 Byrd D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y				
5 Winstead D. . . . . Y N N N N					13 Multer D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					15 Walter D. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					5 Kee D. . . . . N Y Y Y Y				
<b>MISSOURI</b>					16 Powell D. . . . . Y N Y ? ?					<b>Philadelphia</b>					1 Mollahan D. . . . . Y N Y Y N				
5 Bolling D. . . . . N Y Y Y N					15 Ray R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					1 Barrett D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					2 Stagers D. . . . . N Y Y Y Y				
9 Cannon D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					14 Rooney D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					3 Byrne D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
8 Camahan D. . . . . Y N ? Y ?					21 Zelanko D. . . . . Y Y Y N N					4 Chudoff D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					8 Byrnes R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y				
4 Christopher D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					2 Vacaney					2 Davis R. . . . . N Y ? ? ?				
2 Curtis R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					9 Alexander D. . . . . N Y N N N					5 Green D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y					9 Johnson D. . . . . Y N Y Y N				
6 Hull D. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					3 Berden D. . . . . N ? X N N					6 Scott R. . . . . Y Y Y Y Y					7 Laird R. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
10 Jones D. . . . . N Y Y N N					1 Bonner D. . . . . N Y N N N					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					10 O'Konaki R. . . . . Y N Y N N				
11 Moulder D. . . . . Y X Y N Y					7 Carlyle D. . . . . N N N N N					2 Fogarty D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					3 Reuss D. . . . . N Y N Y N				
7 Short R. . . . . N Y N Y Y					5 Chatham D. . . . . N Y X ? ?					1 Forand D. . . . . Y N Y N Y					1 Smith R. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
3 Sullivan D. . . . . Y N Y Y N					4 Cooley D. . . . . N N N N N					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					6 Van Pelt R. . . . . N Y N Y Y				
<b>MONTANA</b>					8 Deane D. . . . . N Y N N N					4 Ashmore D. . . . . N Y N N N					3 Withrow R. . . . . Y N Y Y Y				
2 Fjare R. . . . . N Y Y Y Y					6 Durhan D. . . . . N Y Y N N					3 Dorn D. . . . . N N N N N					4 Zablocki D. . . . . Y N Y Y N				
1 Metcalf D. . . . . Y N Y Y Y										6 McMillan D. . . . . N Y N N Y					<b>WYOMING</b>				
															AL Thomson R. . . . . N Y N Y Y				



## POSSIBLE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE'S RECORD

Among the Members of Congress mentioned as possible Democratic nominees for Vice President is Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.). This Congressional Quarterly report surveys and summarizes Kennedy's political history and record in Congress.

### Personal History

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., May 29, 1917. He attended Brookline public schools and Choate Preparatory School. He was graduated cum laude from Harvard, attended the London School of Economics, has received honorary degrees from Notre Dame University, Tufts College and Harvard.

In September, 1941, Kennedy joined the Navy, serving as a PT boat skipper in the Pacific during World War II. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medals and the Purple Heart.

As a correspondent for the Chicago Herald-American and International News Service he covered the 1945 San Francisco meeting that led to the establishment of the United Nations. He also covered the British election of 1945 and the Potsdam meeting. In 1946 he was picked as one of the 10 outstanding young men of the year by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, is the author of two books -- *Why England Slept* and *Profiles in Courage*. He is married to the former Jacqueline Lee Bouvier.

Kennedy's family has extensive business and political interests. His father, Joseph P. Kennedy, has had successful enterprises including banking, shipbuilding, theater ownership, movie production and purchase of Chicago's Merchandise Mart. He was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (1934-35) and later United States Ambassador to Great Britain (1937-1941).

Kennedy's paternal grandfather, Patrick Kennedy, and two great uncles were state senators. His maternal grandfather, John F. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, twice mayor of Boston, served in the House of Representatives (1895-1901), and lost by 33,000 votes in an effort to unseat Henry Cabot Lodge Sr. in a 1916 Senate race.

### Political Career

Kennedy was elected to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts' 11th District in 1946. He served until 1952 when he won the election for the Senate, defeating incumbent Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. after an intensive campaign waged by most of the Kennedy family. As part of the campaign, in each state, town and community, the Kennedys held an open house tea party. Twice they presented a television program "Coffee with the Kennedys." Kennedy defeated Lodge by 69,060 votes,

while President Eisenhower carried the state by 208,000 votes, and Christian A. Herter defeated Democratic incumbent Paul A. Dever in the gubernatorial race by 14,456 votes.

### Congressional Career

In the House, Kennedy voted against overriding President Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act in 1952. He voted with the Republicans in 1951 to cut European economic aid, but in 1950 voted against shelving Point Four aid to underdeveloped areas, for Korean aid. In 1947, he voted against overriding President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

In 1947, Kennedy refused to sign a petition asking President Truman for clemency for ex-Rep. James M. Curley (D 1943-47), then in prison for mail fraud. Curley was Kennedy's predecessor as Massachusetts' 11th District Representative. All other Democrats and some Republicans in the Massachusetts delegation signed the petition, and Curley's sentence was commuted.

Kennedy is a member of the Senate Government Operations and Labor and Public Welfare Committees. He is chairman of the Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee which has held hearings on recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government. In 1954 Kennedy and two assistants began preparation of a study for hearings on legislation to revise the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Kennedy is a member of the Special Senate Committee investigating lobbying, campaign contributions and corrupt practices.

Kennedy in 1954, and again in 1956, voted for flexible farm price supports. He voted against increasing foreign military aid \$420 million in 1955. In 1953 and 1954 he voted for increasing Air Force funds and increasing the defense appropriation -- both measures were rejected by the Senate.

In January, 1954, Kennedy became the first Massachusetts Congressman ever to support the St. Lawrence Seaway bill. He said "...this arbitrary refusal of so many New Englanders to recognize the legitimate needs and aspirations of other sections of the country...has contributed to the neglect of, and even opposition to, the needs of our own area by the Representatives of other areas."

Kennedy was forced to leave the Senate in October, 1954, for an operation to cure a spinal injury received during World War II. He returned May 23, 1955. He was absent for the Senate session that censured Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) in November-December, 1954. During that first session of the 84th Congress, Kennedy missed

38 out of 87 roll-call votes. However, he made known his stands on 73 of the 87 roll calls in that session.

One of Kennedy's principal interests is foreign policy. His book, *Why England Slept*, written when he was 23, is an analysis of why England was militarily unprepared for World War II. He has supported foreign aid, and revision of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, which, he said, "unduly restricted eligibility of refugees for assistance under...the...program." He was opposed to the Bricker amendment to limit treaty-making powers of the President.

Kennedy April 13, 1956, speaking about "colonialism, nationalism and the attitude of the United States and her allies," said, "We are directly involved in these issues... --our standing in the eyes of the free world, our leadership in the fight to keep that world free, our security, our...way of life...are all directly involved. I urge...that this nation, acting within appropriate limits of judgment and discretion, inform...the world at large that -- after a reasonable period of transition for self-determination -- this nation will speak out boldly for freedom of all people -- whether they are denied that freedom by...tyranny, or by...colonial ties."

### Political Position

Kennedy March 8, 1956, endorsed Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He also supported Stevenson in 1952.

Connecticut Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (D) June 25 proposed Kennedy for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) endorsed the idea. Kennedy July 1 said he would "be honored" to run, but did not expect to be nominated because: (1) he was a Catholic; (2) he voted against 90 percent of parity farm price supports and for flexible price supports; (3) at 39 years of age he might be too young; and (4) he expected a southerner or a westerner to win the nomination. Also supporting Kennedy are Sens. George Smathers (D Fla.) and Albert A. Gore (D Tenn.), and Rep. Edward P. Boland (D Mass.).

In the April 24 write-in Massachusetts Presidential primary, Rep. John W. McCormack (D), House majority leader, received 50 percent of the vote as the favorite son candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Adlai E. Stevenson received 30 percent. McCormack's favorite son candidacy was launched by then State Democratic Chairman William H. Burke Jr. Kennedy and ex-Gov. Paul A. Dever (D) were Stevenson supporters. Shortly after the primary, the state committee held an election for the chairmanship. Kennedy supported John M. Lynch, former mayor of Somerville, against incumbent Burke, supported by McCormack. The state committee May 20 elected Lynch as its chairman by a 47-31 vote.

Congressional Quarterly has selected, from the multitude of Congressional roll-call votes, a relatively small number of votes indicating a Member's position in various fields of legislation. Kennedy's position on these votes, with statements explaining his stand, follows:

### Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Kennedy voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Republicans (Party Unity), how often he balloted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of the Republicans (Bipartisan Support), and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Kennedy voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity*	BIP Support*	On The Record
80th Congress (1947-48)	94	71	75
81st Congress (1949-50)	83	91	73
82nd Congress (1951-52)	86	62	57
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	69	71	92
84th Congress (1955)	31	15	84

### EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

	Percentage Support	Percentage Opposition
83rd Congress** (1953-54)	43	35
84th Congress (1955)	8	10

\*Prior to 1955, Party Unity and Bipartisan Support averages were based on announced stands and pairs as well as votes. Under the new method of calculation, a Member's failure to vote, even if he announced his stand, lowered his score. Thus Kennedy's score for 1955 was low because of his forced absence from October, 1954, to May 23, 1955. This prolonged absence also lowered Kennedy's Eisenhower Support and Opposition scores.

\*\*Does not include McCarthy censure session.

### Agriculture

"No farm program should be calculated to aid one section of the country or one segment of our economy at the expense of another. I refer not only to the danger of pitting farmers against processors and consumers, but also to...helping one part of the farm population by hurting another. Supporting grain prices in the Middle West only intensifies the high feed price squeeze of the New England dairy farmer....\* Part of the problem is the common oversimplification...that all farmers in all parts of the country are alike.... No farm platform should be based...on the myths...believed necessary to attract farm(ers)...; should depend primarily on the enlargement of subsidies and the accumulation of surpluses to prove long-range solutions;...should pretend that a program of either fixed or sliding price supports offers a perfect, comprehensive answer to all the ills of agriculture." Nov. 15, 1955.

1956 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6). Kennedy FOR.  
 1954 -- Flexible farm price supports. Agreed to, 49-44 (D 10-35; R 39-8). Kennedy FOR.  
 1954 -- Support payments for wool. Passed, 69-17 (D 29-13; R 40-4). Kennedy FOR.  
 1953 -- Cut soil conservation program. Rejected, 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19). Kennedy FOR.  
 1952 -- Continue farm price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic farm crops. Passed, 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1950 -- Increase CCC borrowing authority. Agreed to, 235-81 (D 175-7; R 59-74). Kennedy NOT RECORDED.

### Business and Industry

1956 -- Natural gas bill. Passed, 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1956 -- Highway program. Adoption of conference report. Adopted, 89-1 (D 47-1; R 42-0). Kennedy FOR.  
 1955 -- President's highway program. Rejected, 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13). Kennedy FOR.  
 1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37). Kennedy FOR.  
 1953 -- State title to tidelands. Agreed to, 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1950 -- Natural gas bill. Adopted, 176-174 (D 97-116; R 79-57). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1950 -- Kill basing point bill. Rejected, 175-204 (D 154-72; R 20-132). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1948 -- Suspend application of antitrust laws to carrier agreements. Passage over veto. Passed, 297-102 (D 69-96; R 228-4). Kennedy AGAINST.

### Civil Rights, Internal Security

"...I think the question (of segregation) is being dealt with very satisfactorily by the Supreme Court.... Whether we are in favor of it or against it, it is going to be carried out. It is the law of the land; there is no appeal from it.... The Supreme Court used the words 'deliberate speed,' which may sound like a paradox, but isn't, I don't think, and left it to the judgment of the lower federal courts as to when it should be carried out; and I think that is a satisfactory arrangement. ...it may be politically desirable (to spell out in the Democratic party platform willingness to follow the Supreme Court decision on segregation...to reemphasize it. In my opinion it is unnecessary because I accept it." July 1, 1956.

1956 -- Sobeloff nomination confirmation. Passed, 64-19 (D 29-15; R 35-4). Kennedy FOR.  
 1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority or 223 "yeas" required.) Passed, 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2). Kennedy FOR.  
 1948 -- Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill. Passed, 319-58 (D 104-48; R 215-8). Kennedy NOT RECORDED.  
 1947 -- Anti-poll tax. Passed, 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14). Kennedy FOR.

### Defense

"We have always guessed short on them (the Russians). For two years we have been cutting our Air Force and Army. Both these decisions have proved wrong. ...those who have sought a stronger Army and Air Force (in Congress) have been proved right by the course of events." May 24, 1955.

1956 -- \$800 million increase in Air Force funds. Adopted, 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37). Kennedy FOR.  
 1954 -- Increase army appropriation. Rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40). Kennedy FOR.  
 1953 -- Increase Air Force funds. Rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46). Kennedy FOR.  
 1951 -- Kill Universal Military Training. Rejected, 121-296 (D 22-201; R 99-94). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed, 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98). Kennedy FOR.

### Foreign Policy

#### TRADE

"Regardless of personal or sectional attitudes, it is clear that the trend is in the direction of lower tariff barriers and increased international trade. I might add that, even if there were no such trend and we were assured that the current tariff status would remain constant, there is great need for assistance to those who are injured by the existing tariff structure. Instead of merely talking about the need for American industries to adjust to imports, it is time we took some positive steps to assist them in their difficult transition." Jan. 26, 1955.

#### IMMIGRATION

"It is apparent that thus far this (Refugee Relief Act of 1953)...has been a failure. Instead of assisting our friends in the free world and fulfilling the great humanitarian objectives...continued delays...in its implementation have caused great disillusionment and damage to our prestige in the eyes of our allies. ...the Act must be amended to abolish some of the myriad requirements which have unduly restricted the eligibility of refugees for assistance under this program...(and)...its expiration date should be extended...." June 13, 1955.

#### AID

"...the basic issue...is to prevent the Communists from seizing new territory, in the Middle East and Asia.... It depends on the people in those areas...unless they are against the Communists there is nothing the United States can do. The weapons we can use to help are economic assistance, technical assistance, military guarantees in those cases where the countries want them, military assistance, training their forces and so on.... We are not spending beyond our means to stop the Communists.... After all, we are spending perhaps \$3.5 billion for assistance abroad each year with a total national income of nearly \$400 billion...." March 4, 1956.

#### FAR EAST

"In the Far East there are no sharp dividing lines. I don't think the Communists want to begin a war. But there is more chance of drifting into war in an area where the lines are not so well and distinctly drawn between the groups challenging for control, and that is the condition in the Far East." May 24, 1955.

1956 -- Limit U.S. payment to International Labor Organization if Communist nations' delegates are permitted to vote. Agreed to, 43-40 (D 8-32; R 35-8). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1956 -- Reduce foreign military assistance. Rejected, 42-46 (D 29-15; R 13-31). Kennedy AGAINST.  
 1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7). Kennedy FOR.



1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21). Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Increase foreign military aid \$420 million. Adopted, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15). Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Limit treaty powers. Rejected, 60-31 (two-thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required) (D 28-16; R 32-14). Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Refugee relief. Agreed to, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8). Kennedy FOR.

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority or 261 "yeas" required). Passed, 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23). Kennedy AGAINST.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177 (D 37-162; R 149-14). Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29). Kennedy AGAINST.

1950 -- Korean aid. Rejected, 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130). Kennedy FOR.

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 238-122 (D 187-27; R 51-94). Kennedy NOT RECORDED.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 319-69 (D 234-6; R 84-63). Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- European Recovery Plan. Passed, 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61). Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Extend trade agreements with "peril points." Passed, 234-149 (D 16-142; R 218-5). Kennedy AGAINST.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed, 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94). Kennedy FOR.

## Health, Education, Welfare

"In my judgment the Congress should adopt a generous, but reasonable, attitude toward the support of medical research in the United States. When a government can spend over \$2 billion a year on research and development, nearly 90 percent of which is devoted to activities in the military and related fields, a modest appropriation directed to investigating and understanding the dread diseases which take such a heavy toll every year is not unreasonable." May 18, 1955.

1956 -- Social security benefits for disabled workers at age 50 instead of 65. Agreed to, 47-45 (D 41-7; R 6-38). Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Rejected, 38-41 (D 7-34; R 31-7). Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Public housing cut to 35,000 units annually. Agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2). Kennedy AGAINST.

1953 -- Revenues from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid. Agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30). Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Agreed to, 218-155 (D 81-141; R 137-13). Kennedy AGAINST.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed, 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131). Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- School aid in defense areas. Passed, 325-48 (D 155-0; R 168-48). Kennedy NOT RECORDED.

## Labor

"It is a shocking fact that nearly two-thirds of the 67 million people working in this country have no federal protection against substandard wages. Nearly half of those

could and should be covered, if the purpose of the Fair Labor Standards Act is to be carried out. Continued failure to broaden the Act's coverage not only denies decent living standards to the unprotected workers but tends, by encouraging sweat-shop competition and depressing purchasing power, to undermine the economic status of the entire nation." May 8, 1956.

1956 -- Designate Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing wage rates on interstate highway system construction. Adopted, 42-37 (D 27-12; R 15-25). Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42). Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). Kennedy FOR.

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Agreed to, 228-164 (D 82-117; R 145-47). Kennedy AGAINST.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act. Passage over veto. Passed, 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11). Kennedy AGAINST.

## Power and Conservation

1956 -- Hell's Canyon Dam. Rejected, 41-51 (D 39-8; R 2-43). Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Niagara public power bill. Passed, 48-39 (D 40-6; R 8-33). Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Reclamation, Upper Colorado River storage project. Passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8). Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15). Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). Kennedy AGAINST.

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Agreed to, 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17). Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to, 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80). Kennedy AGAINST.

1948 -- TVA steam plant. Rejected, 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187). Kennedy FOR.

## Taxes and Economic Policy

"The pockets of depression which exist in our wealthy nation today constitute a national problem and every effort must be made to insure that the benefits of our agricultural and industrial prosperity are brought to every area of the United States." June 25, 1956.

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut. Rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45). Kennedy NOT RECORDED.

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100. Rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45). Kennedy FOR.

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Agreed to, 185-160 (D 147-34; R 37-126). Kennedy NOT RECORDED.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to, 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1). Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- GOP income tax reduction. Passage over veto. Passed, 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2). Kennedy AGAINST.

1948 -- Tighten credit. Passed, 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3). Kennedy AGAINST.

## KEFAUVER WITHDRAWAL

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) July 31 withdrew as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He urged his supporters to back Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson. Kefauver said he was "anxious that the resources of the (Democratic) party...not be dissipated by continuing the contest" for the nomination. Latest tabulations of delegate strength showed Stevenson with about 400 convention votes, Kefauver with about 200 votes. A total of 686½ votes is needed to nominate.

Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.), another Democratic Presidential aspirant, with about 140 votes, said he would seek Kefauver's delegates. Former President Harry S. Truman said he maintained his neutrality.

Meanwhile, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) July 30 said he was "willing" to be a candidate for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination, but added "there must be no campaign against any other aspirant." In withdrawing as a Presidential candidate, Kefauver said he had made no deals with Stevenson or any other candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. He said he was not a candidate, but would not comment on whether he would accept second place on the Democratic ticket were it offered him.

## STASSEN-HERTER-NIXON

Harold E. Stassen, special Presidential aide on disarmament, July 30 was granted a four-week leave of absence by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to pursue his effort for the nomination of Massachusetts' Gov. Christian A. Herter as Republican Vice President. (Weekly Report, p. 926)

Stassen July 23 said as a result of information from private polls, an Eisenhower-Herter ticket would run at least 6 percent stronger than an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. Stassen July 29 said the polls showed five other Republicans who, if on the ticket, would help poll more votes than Nixon would: Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, ex-Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., currently United Nations ambassador. Stassen said the poll showed Nixon detracting from the ticket mostly in the West, less in the East, least in the Midwest.

Stassen July 26 announced a new professional poll would be taken on GOP Vice Presidential possibilities. He named as financiers: H.F. Johnson, Racine, Wis.; Bailie Vinson, Tulsa, Okla.; Elroy W. Bromwich, St. Louis, Mo.; Carl Stiefel, St. Louis--all Republican National Convention delegates; and Adolph Toigo, New York City.

A total of 180 of the 202 House Republicans July 27 signed a statement pledging full support for Nixon. Among those not signing were Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), who said, as GOP National Convention chairman, he should not "become involved...in a decision that might come before him."

## LOUISIANA PRIMARY

The all-Democratic Louisiana Congressional delegation won renomination -- thus virtually re-election -- in the July 31 primary. Highlight of the election was the Seventh District race, where Rep. T.A. Thompson was opposed by three candidates backed by Gov. Earl Long (D). Long, who actively campaigned against Thompson, said he would support any of the three who gained a runoff with Thompson. Thompson refused to back Long in the January gubernatorial race. (Weekly Report, p. 78)

Thompson led his nearest competitor, State Rep. Horace L. Jones, with 45,450 votes to 10,764, with 251 of 256 Seventh District precincts reported. Rep. Otto Passman won over two Long-supported candidates in the Fifth District. With 244 of 268 precincts reported, Passman's vote was 32,508 to District Attorney Ragan Madden's 3,238, his closest competitor.

Sen. Russell Long was unopposed for renomination, as were Reps. F. Edward Hebert and Edwin Willis. Winning in two-way races were Reps. Hale Boggs, Overton Brooks, James Morrison and George Long.

## TEXAS PRIMARY

Sen. Price Daniel led Ralph Yarborough of Austin in the July 28 Texas Democratic gubernatorial primary in a six-man race, but failed to get a majority. The final official figures: Daniel, 620,210 votes; Yarborough, 458,410; and former Sen. and Gov. W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel, 343,724. The run-off primary will be held Aug. 25 between Daniel and Yarborough, who lost two previous gubernatorial races to retiring Gov. Allan Shivers (D).

All of the Texas House Democratic delegation was renominated except Brady Gentry and John J. Bell. Gentry announced his retirement May 3. Ex-Rep. Lindley Beckworth of Gladewater (D 1939-53) won nomination for the seat vacated by Gentry. Bell was defeated by State District Judge John Young of Corpus Christi. Bell July 8, 1955, was indicted on conspiracy charges in a state veterans' land program deal, but the indictment Dec. 12 was dismissed on a technicality.

## MILLIKIN RETIREMENT

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) July 25 announced he would not seek re-election because of ill health. Millikin March 13 had said he was available for re-election (Weekly Report, p. 624).

A Senator since 1941, Millikin was senior Republican member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, formerly was chairman of the Finance Committee and serves on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. His 1955 Party Unity score was 88 percent; his Eisenhower Support score, 94 percent; his Eisenhower opposition score was zero.

The Colorado Republican assembly July 28 designated former Gov. Dan Thornton as GOP Senatorial candidate. Thornton, after he had announced his availability, July 27, said he would resign as director of the national GOP campaign farm division. The only other GOP candidate, Hatfield Chilson, Loveland attorney, withdrew July 26.



## STEEL STRIKE ENDED

The 27-day-old strike of the nation's steelworkers was settled July 27 with the signing of a three-year, no-strike agreement between the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) and 12 major steel firms. The union and the steel companies had begun contract negotiations May 28. Union demands included a "substantial" wage increase, premium pay for weekend work, a supplementary unemployment benefits plan and improved insurance plans. (Weekly Report, p. 656)

The new agreement called for a package increase that would reach 45.6 cents an hour at the start of the third year. The pact provided for a cost-of-living escalator provision, a 52-week unemployment compensation plan for workers with at least two years' seniority, premium pay for Sunday work, a stronger union shop clause and liberalized pension, insurance and vacation concessions.

The 12 steel companies, in a July 27 statement, said they had "sought to retard the advancing pace of inflation, insofar as this can be done within the confines of any one industry." Freedom from strikes, they added, would increase the industry's capacity for steel production by close to five million tons a year.

A July 27 union statement said the union "was able to win every benefit originally offered by the industry, but in a three-year span instead of the five years offered by the companies. In addition, we won substantial improvements in nearly every benefit originally offered, and obtained important benefits never contained in the industry's prior offer."

## GROUPS PRESSURE PLATFORMS

The Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations July 20 urged both political parties to adopt planks in their platforms opposing admission of Red China to the UN. The Committee, which claimed a move would be made in the next session of the General Assembly "to substitute India for the Republic of China on the UN Security Council," said it had more than 25 percent of House and Senate membership as sponsors for its proposed plank.

Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State July 27 recommended inclusion of a plank on separation of church and state in the 1956 party platforms. The proposal was made in an open letter from Executive Director Glenn L. Archer to Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) and Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), chairmen of the Republican and Democratic platform committees.

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, July 28 warned both political parties that business groups would "scrutinize the planks" of their campaign platforms "with an eye to looking to their own future." Businessmen, he said, were "no longer interested in 'lip service' action by the government."

## NAACP FINED

Alabama Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones July 30 refused to modify or set aside a \$100,000 fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Jones July 25 had placed the NAACP in "willful contempt" for its refusal to produce certain records, including Alabama membership lists, and had fined the organization \$10,000. The fine, he ruled, would automatically rise to \$100,000 if the records were not produced by July 30.

The membership lists and other records were sought by State Attorney General John Patterson in connection with a June 1 injunction to bar the NAACP from operating in Alabama. (Weekly Report, p. 678) Patterson said he needed the records to determine whether the organization was operating legally within the state.

## TAX EXEMPT GROUPS

Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) July 27 called on the Treasury Department to restudy the tax-exempt status of the Fund for the Republic and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund Inc. The Fund for the Republic, he said, had declared that the Communist party was just another political party, "directly contrary...to national policy." He said the NAACP fund was "primarily engaged in promoting strife, discord, influencing legislation, encouraging litigation and generally propagandizing the American people, while working hand in glove through its alter ego, the NAACP."

(For a report on the tax-exempt status of the Atlantic Union Committee and For America, Weekly Report, p. 383)

## ATLANTIC UNION

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 25 agreed in executive session to forward to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for his consideration an amended version of S Con Res 12, calling for the President to appoint a commission of private individuals to explore closer ties among NATO nations. In announcing this Aug. 1, Clarence K. Streit, a leader of the Atlantic Union Committee, said the action was "unprecedented."

Streit released a July 26 letter from Carl Marcy, Foreign Relations Committee chief of staff, that said the Committee postponed final action on S Con Res 12 because of steps currently being undertaken within NATO's framework for closer economic and cultural ties. (Weekly Report, p. 845)

Streit also released an exchange of letters with President Eisenhower. Streit July 24 wrote the President requesting him to support S Con Res 12. Mr. Eisenhower July 26 replied that he shared Streit's interests in furthering a closer unity among Atlantic community members, but preferred not to place the Administration behind the resolution "at this moment" because of the discussions currently going on within NATO (the Committee of Three Ministers). The President added: "This by no means forecloses future consideration of the alternative you support."

## SESSION-END VIEWS

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) July 27 said Congress had overridden "narrow partisan considerations" and given President Eisenhower about 75 percent of what he asked for. (Weekly Report, p. 927)

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said a "fair share" of the President's program had been enacted, but added: "The unfortunate results of divided government can be seen in the failure of this Democratic-controlled Congress to enact many bills recommended by the (Republican) President in the public interest."

## Capitol Briefs

## SURPLUS

The Treasury Department July 19 reported it had a budget surplus of \$1,754,357,066 at the end of fiscal 1956. The Treasury took in a record \$68,140,695,316 during the bookkeeping year and spent \$66,386,338,250. It was the first federal surplus since fiscal 1951 and the fourth since 1930. The budget surplus fell a little short of the \$1,828,000,000 predicted by the Administration May 17. (Weekly Report, p. 621)

## CAIN RESIGNATION

President Eisenhower July 25 accepted the resignation of ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash. 1946-53) as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. The President thanked Cain for his "conscientious and devoted service" and asked him to serve until a successor was appointed. Cain has been a frequent critic of the Administration's government employees security program. (Weekly Report, p. 707)

## MISSING CAMPAIGN RECORDS

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) July 26 objected to a unanimous consent request for consideration of a resolution (H Con Res 268) to authorize the disposal of certain government publications stored in the folding rooms of Congress. Hoffman's objection came after he had asked if there was any connection between the resolution and the controversy over the destruction of campaign financing records filed with the Clerk of the House. (Weekly Report, p. 760)

## WARREN GOOD WILL TOUR

Chief Justice Earl Warren, it was announced July 26, had accepted an invitation to visit India during August, officially to observe the country's judicial system.

## Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Kermit H. Hansen of Des Moines, Iowa, a Republican, as Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration; July 20. (He was appointed by President Eisenhower July 19.)

## Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Aug. 1 told his 90th news conference -- the first since June 6 -- that the record of the 84th Congress leaves him with mixed emotions. Holding his first press conference since his attack of ileitis, the President said he was pleased with Congress in some respects, regretful in some, disappointed in others. He listed farm and highway legislation as Administration measures the Congress delayed enacting. Among bills he was interested in that had no action, he said, were school construction and health reinsurance measures. The President said that while there was a whole list of legislation which Congress passed up, it was one of those human things. He said he is not completely satisfied about the record of Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 927)

The President also said:

He is feeling good, but not as well as he did a year ago, and had no doubt he would be able to carry on in the Presidency for another four years beyond next January.

He was running for re-election because the Republican party thinks he is important and he was rebuilding the party.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is perfectly acceptable to him as a 1956 running mate, but that he and Nixon agree that the Republican National Convention should not be cut and dried.

He didn't know whether Nixon would detract from the national ticket, but that Nixon had not hurt the ticket in 1952 and "I can't believe that the United States does not think that Mr. Nixon has made a splendid record."

He would decline to discuss any other Vice Presidential possibilities except Nixon because he did not want to have to say some persons might not be acceptable to him as his running mate.

William M. Rountree of Chevy Chase, Md., as Assistant Secretary of State; July 26. (He was nominated July 24.)

The Senate July 19 also confirmed the nominations of four delegates to the United Nations General Assembly. (Weekly Report, p. 887) The fifth delegate, Paul G. Hoffman, was confirmed by the Senate July 20. (Weekly Report, p. 901)

## CORRECTION

In the January-June Index mailed July 27, page 20, column 1, the "campaign contribution" entry should be listed under Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), not under Sen. Clifford Case (R N.J.).

Also, on page A-99 in Weekly Report No. 16, add Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) to the names of sponsors of S 3604, S 3605; also add these bills to his Index references.

# Committee Roundup

## In This Section.....(July 27 - Aug. 2)

- House Committee Hits Government Secrecy
- Cabinet Status for Civil Defense Asked
- Committee Announces 'Hands Off' Movie Policy

### GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

#### COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

**ACTION** -- July 27 filed its 25th interim report (H Rept 2947) on "Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies." A special subcommittee conducted hearings during the session. (Weekly Report, p. 843)

The report said it "is incumbent upon Congress to bring order out of chaos. Congress should establish uniform rules on information practices. These rules should require full disclosure of information except for specific exceptions defined by statute. The withholding (of information) should be subject to judicial review and the burden of proof should be on the official who withholds the information."

The report said that secrecy within the government has developed to the point where many officials "have a growing tendency to forget that in a democracy it is up to the people to make final decisions.... This psychosis persists to the point where some government officials decide what is good for the public to know." Behind this "paper curtain" is "an attitude which says that we, the officials, not you, the people, will determine how much you are to be told about your own government." The report said the Subcommittee had uncovered evidences of "retaliation, intimidation and reprisal upon reporters" who had written news stories displeasing the officials concerned. The Defense Department information practices were termed "the most restrictive, and at the same time the most confused, of any major branch of the federal government.... Military men are, by nature,... secretive.... Public information officers... have no authority to free information that others, far removed from the press and from the public's desire for information, deem it necessary to withhold. At the top of this pyramid of sand is the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for legislative and public affairs (Robert T. Ross).... Actually, his office has little more than the authority to rubber stamp information the various services have decided to release.... The Defense Department and its component branches are classifying documents at such a rate that the Pentagon may some day become no more than a huge storage bin protected by triple combination safes and a few security guards.... Millions of documents each year are being added to the Defense Department's classified (secret) files, and only a small fraction are being declassified annually."

The report said "misuse" of President Eisenhower's May 17, 1954, letter to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson resulted in "the most flagrant abuse of so-called legal authority" to withhold information. (The letter directed Wilson not to produce certain information during

the Army-McCarthy hearings under the privilege of constitutional separation of executive and legislative powers.) The report said the letter was a "specific instruction to the Secretary of Defense for a specific purpose and to a specific committee of the Senate.... It seems inconceivable that 19 government departments and agencies could cite this letter as a shadowy cloak of authority to restrict or withhold information from the Congress and the public." The report said Wilson's March 29, 1955, order that information put out by the military should make a "constructive contribution" to the defense mission has "failed" to quiet inter-service rivalries. "At the same time this order has been used to deny the press and the public various kinds of information that have nothing to do with national military security."

The Subcommittee said the Office of Strategic Information in the Department of Commerce assumes a "highly unrealistic attitude of cloak-and-dagger self importance" and should be abolished. OSI witnesses, the report continued, could not justify restricting non-secret information from within the government or controlling information from outside the government. The OSI put a secrecy label on its own progress reports, probably "because they contained critical remarks about the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the press in general," said the Subcommittee.

The report said secrecy surrounding the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council and special advisory committees in the Agriculture Department gave the advisers "a temporary opportunity to take advantage of inside information. Without full publicity, the activities and recommendations of advisory committees constitute a standing invitation to misuse or possible scandal."

The report said the "inherent" power claimed by the Civil Service Commission to withhold information from the public "simply does not exist." It said "the Budget Bureau has no authority to veto information or comments on legislation transmitted from the independent agencies to Congress, nor does the Bureau have any final control, under the Federal Reports Act, over statistical information the independent agencies might request from private organizations and individuals."

Besides recommending abolishment of OSI, the report said: The status of the Business Advisory Council should be clarified by the Justice Department; names of advisory committee members should be made public and their proceedings should be public except when national security was involved; correspondence between U.S. and foreign scientists should not be stamped when the subjects discussed were not classified; President Eisenhower and other high officials should make every effort to speed up the flow of information.

Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.) was Chairman of the Special Subcommittee. The report was unanimous but additional views were filed by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), ranking Republican on both the Subcommittee and parent Committee. He said he knew of no case where the courts had compelled a President to make information public. "The only remedy would be through publicity at the polls," he said. He said the press was "inconsistent"



by pressing for information and yet sometimes refusing to tell a Congressional committee the facts behind a story.

#### AVIATION TRAFFIC

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- July 27 filed its 27th interim report (H Rept 2949) on the "Federal Role in Aviation." (Weekly Report, p. 886)

The report said there were 75 committees and agencies dealing with aviation, found "A lack of well defined authority and responsibility in aviation matters.... The multiplicity of agencies has resulted in compounding confusion rather than in the resolution of critical problems." The report recommended: granting additional funds for the air traffic study started by Edward P. Curtis, President Eisenhower's special assistant on aviation planning, so his committee can finish its work ahead of the estimated Sept. 1, 1957, completion date; resolving by Oct. 1, 1956, the controversy over whether the military or civilian air navigation system should be adopted.

The report said "participation by regulatory bodies in Air Coordinating Committee matters and according ACC decisions binding effect, without adherence to procedures prescribed by the Congress, represents a flagrant flouting of the will of Congress."

#### MOVIE INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

ACTION -- July 27 filed a report (S Rept 2818) on "Motion Picture Distribution Trade Practices in 1956." The report said attendance at movie theaters reached a weekly average of 82 million persons in 1946, dropped to less than 46 million in 1955 and is less so far in 1956. It said popcorn concessions were the only things that keep many movie theaters from losing money. "The Committee believes," the report said, "that many of the problems and disputes between distributors and exhibitors can be settled within the industry itself if the responsible leaders on both sides will put a stop to the constant fratricidal warfare which does nothing but worsen a difficult situation."

#### CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- July 27 filed its 24th interim report (H Rept 2946) on "Civilian Defense for National Survival." The report was based on hearings of its Military Operations Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 535)

The report said the federal government has basic responsibility for civil defense safeguards. It recommended merging the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization into one agency headed by an administrator with Cabinet status. The report recommended suspension of the \$20 million worth of evacuation studies Congress authorized because the speed of intercontinental ballistic missiles "is hopeless as a basis of evacuation."

#### FOREST ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- July 27 filed a report (H Rept 2960) on "Federal Timber Sales Policies." The report said "duplication, overlapping and waste" in administering

federal forests stemmed largely from spreading the responsibility over three agencies: Forest Service of the Agriculture Department, Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, both of the Interior Department. The Committee's Democratic majority said the Forest Service should take over the timber functions of the other two bureaus because it has the widest experience in that field. The majority also said: The executive branch has not asked Congress for enough funds to put federal forest management operations on a business-like basis; a \$50 million a year road development program should be undertaken for 10 years to build access roads in federal commercial timber areas; appraisal procedures used by the three agencies result in "a completely unrealistic appraised price" for federal timber compared with the market value; competitive bidding should be used instead of negotiation in selling federal timber.

## Committee Briefs

### D'EWART NOMINATION

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) July 26 said he was not responsible for the failure of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to act on the nomination of Wesley A. D'Ewart as Assistant Secretary of Interior. "I was asked," he said, "to act as chairman during a recent committee meeting called to consider the nomination, but that committee meeting was never held because of objections to holding it while the Senate was in session." D'Ewart's resignation from the Interior post was announced July 31. (Weekly Report, p. 844)

### FILES REFUSED

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee July 29 said the Justice Department had refused to furnish to the Committee files relating to settlement of its antitrust case against the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its subsidiary, Western Electric Co. Celler released a letter from Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers declining the request on grounds of "Presidential privilege." Rogers said release of the files "would violate the confidential nature of settlement negotiations." Celler said Congressional examination of the files was necessary to determine whether AT&T and Western Electric had been given "preferential treatment" by the Justice Department.

### CHEESE WINDFALL

The House Government Operations Committee July 27 filed a report (H Rept 2952) by its Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee calling on the Justice Department to determine whether "any improper influence or conflict of interest" was involved in 1954 "purchase-resale" transactions of cheese and butter by the Agriculture Department. Majority members alleged "substantial windfall payments" went to big firms in the \$2.5 million transaction. The GOP minority called the majority report "slanted," "exaggerated," "misleading to the public" and "unfair to the Department of Agriculture." (Weekly Report, p. 607)



## In This Section.....

- Congress Sends President a Bill Vetoed in 1954
- Bill Approved for Idaho Reclamation Project

## ILLINOIS WATERWAY

- HR 3210 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1029) June 29, 1955.
- Passed by voice vote of the House July 6, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 480)
  - Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 2578) July 14, 1956.
  - Passed by the Senate, on a 43-33 roll-call vote, July 27, 1956. (For voting, see chart p. 956)

The Senate, on the last day of the session, sent to the President a bill, similar to one he pocket vetoed in 1954, to increase the flow of Lake Michigan water through the Illinois River and channels connecting it to the Mississippi River. Opponents of the bill said it would hamper Great Lakes shipping and Niagara and St. Lawrence power development.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 3210:

Authorized Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to withdraw, under the supervision of the Army, an annual average of 2,500 cubic feet of Lake Michigan water a second, for three years.

Set the maximum diversion at any time as 5,000 cubic feet per second.

Authorized \$280,000 for a study by the Army Engineers and the Public Health Service of the effects of the increased diversion; \$190,000 of the cost could be charged to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Directed the Secretary of the Army to report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1959, the results of the study and to recommend whether the increased diversion should be continued.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee, in its 1955 report on HR 3210, said the bill met the objections to the previous measure which the President had vetoed (1954 Almanac, p. 519). The Bureau of the Budget said the bill was "not in accord with the program of the President." The House passed the bill by voice vote July 6, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 480)

## SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- July 14 reported HR 3210 without amendment (S Rept 2578). The Committee said the Canadian government's opposition to the bill was "unreasonable," since Lake Michigan lay wholly within the United States

and was not considered a "boundary water" under terms of a 1909 boundary treaty.

## FLOOR ACTION

The Senate July 27 passed HR 3210 on a 43-33 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 956)

DEBATE -- July 27 -- George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The bill would divert water needed to provide power for the northeastern states.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "I hope the Senator does not think that the sole function of the Great Lakes is to supply water in order that New York and Vermont may reap the benefits."

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- "It is a fantasy...for Vermont to say she has a vested interest in the waters of Lake Michigan."

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- "This proposal is 'special interest' legislation at its worst.... If enacted, it may have serious effect on our Great Lakes and other interstate commerce." None of the President's objections to the 1954 bill "has been successfully answered by proponents of this latest version...."

## LITTLE WOOD RIVER

S 3227 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 2417) July 5, 1956.

● Passed by voice vote of the Senate July 6.

HR 7890 -- Reported, amended, by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1994) April 12.

S 3227 -- Passed by voice vote of the House July 27. (For roll-call vote, see chart p. 956)

On the last night of the 1956 session, the House passed and sent to the President a bill authorizing the Secretary of Interior to construct and operate a reclamation project on the Little Wood River, Idaho. There was no debate on the merits of the bill itself, but a dispute arose in the House over the method of bringing it up for floor action. Republicans, contending the Democratic leadership had overlooked a promise to bring the bill to a vote, forced adoption, on a 173-168 roll call, of a resolution making consideration of the bill in order. (For voting, see chart p. 956)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 3227:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to enlarge the Little Wood River Reservoir in order to improve the irrigation water supply of approximately 10,000 acres of land in Idaho and to assist in flood control.

Provided that the cost allocated to irrigation should be repaid over a 40-year period and that the cost allocated to flood control should be non-reimbursable.

Authorized appropriation of \$1,880,000 for construction of the project.

# CQ House Vote 73.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll - Call Vote No. 131.)

## House Adopts an Open Rule for a Bill to Authorize The Little Wood River Reclamation Project in Idaho

73. Little Wood Reclamation Project (H Res 604).  
Providing for an open rule and one hour of debate  
on a bill (HR 7850) to authorize the Secretary of the  
Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Little  
Wood River reclamation project, Idaho. Adopted  
173-168, July 27. (See story, p. 953)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).  
N Record Vote Against (nay).  
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker,  
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce  
who is eligible but usually does not vote.) or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	73			Vote No.	73			Vote No.	73		
Yea	173			Yea	3			Yea	170		
Nay	168			Nay	168			Nay	0		

73		73		73		73	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>Los Angeles County</b>		<b>IDAHO</b>		<b>IOWA</b>	
3 Andrews D . . .	N	23 Doyle D . . .	N	4 Flynt D . . .	N	7 Bray R . . . .	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	?	21 Hiestand R . .	Y	3 Forrester D . .	X	11 Brownson R . .	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	N	25 Hillings R . .	Y	9 Landrum D . .	Y	3 Crumpacker R .	Y
2 Grant D . . .	N	20 Hinchaw R . .	✓	7 Lanham D . . .	N	8 Denton D . . .	N
9 Huddleston D .	N	19 Holtfield D .	N	2 Pitcher D . . .	N	2 Holleck R . . .	Y
8 Jones D . . .	N	22 Holt R . . . .	Y	1 Preston D . . .	X	6 Harden R . . .	Y
5 Rains D . . .	N	18 Hosmer R . . .	✓	6 Vinson D . . .	X	10 Harvey R . . .	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	N	16 Jackson R . . .	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>		1 Madden D . . .	N
6 Selden D . . .	N	17 King D . . . .	N	2 Budge R . . . .	Y	9 Wilson R . . . .	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>		24 Lipscomb R . .	Y	1 Pfost D . . . .	Y	<b>KANSAS</b>	
1 Rhodes R . . .	✓	15 McDonough R .	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>		5 Cunningham R .	Y
2 Udell D . . . .	N	26 Roosevelt D . .	N	16 Allen R . . . .	Y	6 Dolliver R . . .	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>COLORADO</b>		17 Arends R . . .	Y	3 Gross R . . . .	Y
1 Gathings D . .	N	4 Aspinell D . . .	N	19 Chipfield R . .	Y	8 Hoeven R . . .	Y
4 Harris D . . .	N	3 Chenoweth R . .	✓	25 Gray D . . . .	N	7 Jensen R . . . .	?
5 Hays D . . . .	N	2 Hill R . . . . .	Y	21 Mack D . . . .	N	4 LeCompte R . .	Y
2 Mills D . . . .	N	1 Rogers D . . .	N	15 Mason R . . . .	?	1 Schwengel R . .	Y
6 Norrell D . . .	N	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		24 Price D . . . .	N	2 Talle R . . . .	Y
3 Trimble D . . .	N	3 Crutella R . . .	Y	14 Vacancy . . . .		<b>KENTUCKY</b>	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		1 Dodd D . . . .	?	20 Simpson R . . .	Y	1 Avery R . . . .	Y
7 Allen R . . . .	Y	4 Marano R . . .	Y	22 Springer R . . .	Y	3 George R . . . .	Y
6 Baldwin R . . .	Y	5 Petterson R . .	Y	18 Velde R . . . .	Y	5 Hope R . . . .	Y
2 Engle D . . . .	N	AL Seidlak R . . .	Y	23 Vursell R . . .	?	4 Rees R . . . .	Y
10 Gubser R . . .	Y	2 Seely-Brown R .	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>		2 Scribner R . . .	Y
14 Hagen D . . .	N	<b>DELAWARE</b>		7 Bowler D . . . .	?	6 Smith R . . . .	?
11 Johnson R . .	Y	AL McDowell D .	?	12 Boyle D . . . .	N	<b>LOUISIANA</b>	
4 Mailland R . .	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>		13 Church D . . . .	Y	2 Bagg D . . . .	N
8 Miller D . . .	N	2 Bennett D . . .	N	1 Dawson D . . . .	N	4 Brooks D . . . .	?
3 Moss D . . . .	N	1 Cramer R . . .	Y	8 Gordon D . . . .	X	1 Hebert D . . . .	X
29 Phillips R . .	Y	4 Fascell D . . .	Y	10 Hoffman R . . .	✓	8 Long D . . . .	?
1 Scudder R . . .	✓	7 Haley D . . . .	N	5 Kluczyński D . .	X		
5 Shelley D . . .	N	5 Herlong D . . .	N	4 McVey R . . . .	Y		
27 Sheppard D . .	?	8 Matthews D . .	N	3 Murray D . . . .	N		
12 Siak D . . . .	N	6 Rogers D . . .	N	6 O'Brien D . . .	N		
13 Teague R . . .	Y	3 Sikes D . . . .	N	2 O'Hara D . . . .	N		
28 Utt R . . . .	Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>		11 Sheahan R . . .	✓		
30 Wilson R . . .	✓	8 Bilch D . . . .	?	9 Yates D . . . .	N		
9 Younger R . . .	Y	10 Brown D . . .	N	<b>INDIANA</b>			
		5 Davis D . . . .	N	4 Adair R . . . .	Y		
				5 Beamer R . . . .	Y		

# CQ House Vote 73.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll - Call Vote No. 131.)

73	73	73	73
<p>6 Morrison D. . . X</p> <p>5 Passman D. . . ?</p> <p>7 Thompson D. . . X</p> <p>3 Willis D. . . N</p> <p><b>MAINE</b></p> <p>1 Hale R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 McIntire R. . . Y</p> <p>2 Nelson R. . . . ✓</p> <p><b>MARYLAND</b></p> <p>2 Devereux R. . . Y</p> <p>4 Fallon D. . . . N</p> <p>7 Friedel D. . . . N</p> <p>3 Gormatz D. . . . N</p> <p>6 Hyde R. . . . Y</p> <p>5 Lankford D. . . N</p> <p>1 Miller R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>MASSACHUSETTS</b></p> <p>6 Bates R. . . . Y</p> <p>2 Boland D. . . . N</p> <p>10 Curtis R. . . . Y</p> <p>4 Donahue D. . . N</p> <p>1 Hesalton R. . . Y</p> <p>7 Lane D. . . . ?</p> <p>8 Macdonald D. . N</p> <p>14 Martin R. . . . Y</p> <p>12 McCormack D. . N</p> <p>9 Nicholson R. . . Y</p> <p>11 O'Neill D. . . ?</p> <p>3 Philbin D. . . . N</p> <p>5 Rogers R. . . . Y</p> <p>13 Wigglesworth R. Y</p> <p><b>MICHIGAN</b></p> <p>12 Bennett R. . . Y</p> <p>8 Bentley R. . . . ?</p> <p>10 Cederberg R. . Y</p> <p>18 Dandero R. . . Y</p> <p>5 Ford R. . . . Y</p> <p>6 Hayworth D. . . N</p> <p>4 Hoffman R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 Johansen R. . . ✓</p> <p>11 Knox R. . . . Y</p> <p>2 Meader R. . . . Y</p> <p>9 Thompson R. . . Y</p> <p>7 Wolcott R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>Detroit-Wayne County</b></p> <p>13 Diggs D. . . . N</p> <p>15 Dingell D. . . . N</p> <p>17 Griffiths D. . . N</p> <p>16 Lesinski D. . . N</p> <p>1 Machrowicz D. . N</p> <p>14 Rabaut D. . . . N</p> <p><b>MINNESOTA</b></p> <p>7 Andersen R. . . Y</p> <p>1 Andresen R. . . Y</p> <p>8 Blatnik D. . . . N</p> <p>5 Judd R. . . . Y</p> <p>9 Knutson D. . . . N</p> <p>6 Marshall D. . . . N</p> <p>4 McCarthy D. . . N</p> <p>2 O'Hara R. . . . ?</p> <p>3 Wier D. . . . N</p> <p><b>MISSISSIPPI</b></p> <p>1 Abernethy D. . . N</p> <p>6 Colmer D. . . . ?</p> <p>3 Smith D. . . . N</p> <p>2 Whitten D. . . . N</p> <p>4 Williams D. . . . N</p> <p>5 Winstead D. . . N</p> <p><b>MISSOURI</b></p> <p>5 Bolling D. . . . N</p> <p>9 Cannon D. . . . N</p> <p>8 Carnahan D. . . X</p> <p>4 Christopher D. . ?</p> <p>2 Curtis R. . . . Y</p> <p>6 Hull D. . . . N</p> <p>10 Jones D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Karsten D. . . . N</p> <p>11 Moulder D. . . N</p> <p>7 Short R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 Sullivan D. . . . N</p> <p><b>MONTANA</b></p> <p>2 Fjare R. . . . Y</p> <p>1 Metcalf D. . . . N</p>	<p><b>NEBRASKA</b></p> <p>2 Chase R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 Harrison R. . . . Y</p> <p>4 Miller R. . . . Y</p> <p>1 Weaver R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>NEVADA</b></p> <p>AL Young R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b></p> <p>2 Bass R. . . . Y</p> <p>1 Marrow R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>NEW JERSEY</b></p> <p>11 Addonizio D. . . N</p> <p>3 Auchincloss R. . Y</p> <p>8 Canfield R. . . Y</p> <p>5 Frelinghuysen R. Y</p> <p>2 Hand R. . . . Y</p> <p>12 Kean R. . . . Y</p> <p>9 Osmers R. . . . Y</p> <p>10 Rodino D. . . . N</p> <p>13 Sieminski D. . . N</p> <p>4 Thompson D. . . N</p> <p>14 Tumulty D. . . N</p> <p>7 Widnall R. . . . Y</p> <p>6 Williams D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Wolverton R. . . Y</p> <p><b>NEW MEXICO</b></p> <p>AL Dempsey D. . . N</p> <p>AL Fernandez D. . . N</p> <p><b>NEW YORK</b></p> <p>3 Becker R. . . . Y</p> <p>37 Cole R. . . . Y</p> <p>2 Deraouian R. . . Y</p> <p>26 Gamble R. . . . Y</p> <p>27 Gwinn R. . . . Y</p> <p>32 Kearney R. . . . ✓</p> <p>38 Keating R. . . . Y</p> <p>33 Kilburn R. . . . ?</p> <p>40 Miller R. . . . Y</p> <p>30 O'Brien D. . . ?</p> <p>39 Ostertag R. . . . Y</p> <p>42 Pillion R. . . . Y</p> <p>41 Radwan R. . . . Y</p> <p>43 Reed R. . . . ✓</p> <p>35 Riehlman R. . . ✓</p> <p>28 St. George R. . . Y</p> <p>36 Taber R. . . . Y</p> <p>31 Taylor R. . . . ✓</p> <p>1 Wainwright R. . . ?</p> <p>29 Wharton R. . . Y</p> <p>34 Williams R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>New York City</b></p> <p>8 Anfuoso D. . . . X</p> <p>5 Bosch R. . . . Y</p> <p>24 Buckley D. . . . X</p> <p>11 Celler D. . . . N</p> <p>17 Couderc R. . . . ✓</p> <p>20 Davidson D. . . N</p> <p>7 Delaney D. . . . N</p> <p>23 Dollinger D. . . N</p> <p>18 Donovan D. . . ?</p> <p>12 Don R. . . . Y</p> <p>22 Healey D. . . . X</p> <p>25 Fino R. . . . Y</p> <p>6 Holtzman D. . . N</p> <p>10 Kelly D. . . . X</p> <p>9 Keogh D. . . . X</p> <p>19 Klein D. . . . X</p> <p>4 Latham R. . . . ✓</p> <p>13 Mulder D. . . . N</p> <p>16 Powell D. . . . X</p> <p>15 Ray R. . . . Y</p> <p>14 Rooney D. . . . N</p> <p>21 Zelenko D. . . . N</p> <p><b>NORTH CAROLINA</b></p> <p>9 Alexander D. . . N</p> <p>3 Barden D. . . . ?</p> <p>1 Bonner D. . . . N</p> <p>7 Carlyle D. . . . N</p> <p>5 Chatham D. . . ?</p> <p>4 Cooley D. . . . N</p> <p>8 Deane D. . . . N</p> <p>6 Durham D. . . . N</p>	<p>2 Fountain D. . . . N</p> <p>10 Jones R. . . . Y</p> <p>11 Jones D. . . . N</p> <p>12 Shufford D. . . N</p> <p><b>NORTH DAKOTA</b></p> <p>AL Burdick R. . . . Y</p> <p>AL Krueger R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>OHIO</b></p> <p>9 Ashley D. . . . N</p> <p>14 Ayres R. . . . Y</p> <p>13 Baumhart R. . . ✓</p> <p>8 Belts R. . . . Y</p> <p>22 Bolton, F.P. R. . Y</p> <p>11 Bolton, O.P. R. . Y</p> <p>16 Bow R. . . . Y</p> <p>7 Brown R. . . . Y</p> <p>5 Cleveland R. . . ?</p> <p>20 Feighan D. . . . N</p> <p>18 Hays D. . . . N</p> <p>15 Henderson R. . . Y</p> <p>2 Hess R. . . . ✓</p> <p>10 Jenkins R. . . . Y</p> <p>19 Kirwan D. . . . X</p> <p>4 McCulloch R. . . Y</p> <p>17 McGregory R. . . Y</p> <p>23 Minshall R. . . Y</p> <p>6 Polk D. . . . N</p> <p>3 Schenck R. . . . Y</p> <p>1 Scherer R. . . . Y</p> <p>21 Vanik D. . . . N</p> <p>12 Vorys R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>OKLAHOMA</b></p> <p>3 Albert D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Belcher R. . . . Y</p> <p>2 Edmondson D. . . N</p> <p>5 Jarman D. . . . N</p> <p>4 Stead D. . . . N</p> <p>6 Wickersham D. . ?</p> <p><b>OREGON</b></p> <p>2 Coan R. . . . Y</p> <p>4 Ellsworth R. . . Y</p> <p>3 Green D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Norblad R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>PENNSYLVANIA</b></p> <p>30 Holland D. . . . N</p> <p>17 Bush R. . . . Y</p> <p>10 Carrigg R. . . . Y</p> <p>25 Clark D. . . . N</p> <p>29 Corbett R. . . . Y</p> <p>9 Dague R. . . . Y</p> <p>28 Eberhart D. . . ?</p> <p>12 Fantan R. . . . Y</p> <p>11 Flood D. . . . N</p> <p>27 Fulton R. . . . Y</p> <p>23 Gavin R. . . . Y</p> <p>7 James R. . . . ✓</p> <p>24 Kearns R. . . . Y</p> <p>21 Kelley D. . . . X</p> <p>8 King R. . . . Y</p> <p>13 McConnell R. . . Y</p> <p>26 Morgan D. . . . N</p> <p>16 Mumma R. . . . Y</p> <p>19 Quigley D. . . . N</p> <p>14 Rhodes D. . . . N</p> <p>22 Saylor R. . . . Y</p> <p>18 Simpson R. . . . Y</p> <p>20 Van Zandt R. . . Y</p> <p>15 Walter D. . . . N</p> <p><b>Philadelphia</b></p> <p>1 Barrett D. . . . N</p> <p>3 Byrne D. . . . N</p> <p>4 Chudoff D. . . . N</p> <p>2 Vacancy . . . .</p> <p>5 Green D. . . . N</p> <p>6 Scott R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>RHODE ISLAND</b></p> <p>2 Fogarty D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Forand D. . . . N</p> <p><b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b></p> <p>4 Ashmore D. . . . N</p> <p>3 Dam D. . . . N</p> <p>6 McMillan D. . . . Y</p>	<p>5 Richards D. . . . ?</p> <p>2 Riley D. . . . ?</p> <p>1 Rivers D. . . . ?</p> <p><b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b></p> <p>2 Berry R. . . . Y</p> <p>1 Lovre R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>TENNESSEE</b></p> <p>2 Baker R. . . . ✓</p> <p>6 Bass D. . . . ?</p> <p>8 Cooper D. . . . N</p> <p>9 Davis D. . . . N</p> <p>4 Ewins D. . . . ?</p> <p>3 Frazier D. . . . N</p> <p>7 Murray D. . . . N</p> <p>5 Priest D. . . . ?</p> <p>1 Reece R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>TEXAS</b></p> <p>5 Alger R. . . . Y</p> <p>14 Bell D. . . . ?</p> <p>2 Brooks D. . . . ?</p> <p>17 Burleson D. . . ?</p> <p>AL Dies D. . . . ?</p> <p>7 Dowdy D. . . . ?</p> <p>21 Fisher D. . . . ?</p> <p>3 Gantry D. . . . N</p> <p>13 Icard D. . . . N</p> <p>20 Kilday D. . . . N</p> <p>15 Kilgore D. . . . N</p> <p>19 Mahon D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Patman D. . . . ?</p> <p>11 Poage D. . . . N</p> <p>4 Rayburn D. . . . N</p> <p>18 Rogers D. . . . ?</p> <p>16 Rutherford D. . . ?</p> <p>6 Teague D. . . . ?</p> <p>8 Thomas D. . . . N</p> <p>9 Thompson D. . . . N</p> <p>10 Thornberry D. . . ?</p> <p>12 Wright D. . . . N</p> <p><b>UTAH</b></p> <p>2 Dawson R. . . . ✓</p> <p>1 Dixon R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>VERMONT</b></p> <p>AL Prouty R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>VIRGINIA</b></p> <p>4 Abbott D. . . . ?</p> <p>10 Brophy R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 Gary D. . . . N</p> <p>2 Hardy D. . . . N</p> <p>7 Harrison D. . . . N</p> <p>9 Jennings D. . . ?</p> <p>6 Poff R. . . . X</p> <p>1 Robeson D. . . . N</p> <p>8 Smith D. . . . ?</p> <p>5 Tuck D. . . . ?</p> <p><b>WASHINGTON</b></p> <p>4 Holmes R. . . . Y</p> <p>5 Horan R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 Meak R. . . . Y</p> <p>AL Magnuson D. . . N</p> <p>1 Pelly R. . . . Y</p> <p>6 Tolleson R. . . . Y</p> <p>2 Westland R. . . . Y</p> <p><b>WEST VIRGINIA</b></p> <p>3 Bailey D. . . . X</p> <p>4 Burnside D. . . . N</p> <p>6 Byrd D. . . . N</p> <p>5 Kee D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Molohan D. . . . X</p> <p>2 Staggers D. . . . N</p> <p><b>WISCONSIN</b></p> <p>8 Byrnes R. . . . Y</p> <p>2 Davis R. . . . ?</p> <p>9 Johnson D. . . . N</p> <p>7 Laird R. . . . Y</p> <p>10 O'Kondki R. . . . Y</p> <p>5 Reuss D. . . . N</p> <p>1 Smith R. . . . Y</p> <p>6 Van Pelt R. . . . Y</p> <p>3 Withrow R. . . . Y</p> <p>4 Zablocki D. . . . N</p> <p><b>WYOMING</b></p> <p>AL Thomson R. . . . Y</p>

# CQ Senate Vote 130.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Number.)

## Testing an Increase in the Amount of Water Diverted From Lake Michigan for Illinois Waterway Authorized

130. Lake Michigan Water (HR 3210). To permit local officials, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test the effect of increasing amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. Passed 43-33, July 27. (See story, p. 953)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes). H Record Vote Against (no).  
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 - Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	130			Vote No.	130			Vote No.	130		
Yes	43			Yes	37			Yes	6		
Not	33			Not	3			Not	30		

130		130		130		130	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>IOWA</b>		<b>NEBRASKA</b>		<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	
Hill D. . . . .	Y	Hickenlooper R. . . . .	?	Curtis R. . . . .	N	Grass D. . . . .	Y
Sparkman D. . . . .	Y	Martin R. . . . .	N	Hruska R. . . . .	Y	Pastore D. . . . .	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>		<b>KANSAS</b>		<b>NEVADA</b>		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	
Goldwater R. . . . .	?	Carlson R. . . . .	N	Bible D. . . . .	Y	Johnston D. . . . .	Y
Hayden D. . . . .	Y	Schoeppel R. . . . .	N	Malone R. . . . .	N	Wofford D. . . . .	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>KENTUCKY</b>		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	
Fulbright D. . . . .	✓	Humphreys D. . . . .	Y	Bridges R. . . . .	Y	Cass R. . . . .	Y
McClellan D. . . . .	Y	Clements D. . . . .	Y	Cotton R. . . . .	N	Mundt R. . . . .	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		<b>LOUISIANA</b>		<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		<b>TENNESSEE</b>	
Knowland R. . . . .	N	Ellender D. . . . .	Y	Case R. . . . .	N	Gore D. . . . .	Y
Kuchel R. . . . .	N	Long D. . . . .	?	Smith R. . . . .	N	Kefauver D. . . . .	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>		<b>MAINE</b>		<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		<b>TEXAS</b>	
Allott R. . . . .	?	Payne R. . . . .	N	Anderson D. . . . .	N	Daniel D. . . . .	?
Millikin R. . . . .	?	Smith R. . . . .	N	Chavez D. . . . .	Y	Johnson D. . . . .	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		<b>MARYLAND</b>		<b>NEW YORK</b>		<b>UTAH</b>	
Bush R. . . . .	?	Beall R. . . . .	N	Ivas R. . . . .	N	Bennett R. . . . .	N
Purtell R. . . . .	N	Butler R. . . . .	?	Lehman D. . . . .	N	Watkins R. . . . .	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>		<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		<b>VERMONT</b>	
Frear D. . . . .	Y	Kennedy D. . . . .	✓	Ervin D. . . . .	Y	Aiken R. . . . .	N
Williams R. . . . .	N	Saltonstall R. . . . .	X	Scott D. . . . .	Y	Flanders R. . . . .	X
<b>FLORIDA</b>		<b>MICHIGAN</b>		<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
Holland D. . . . .	Y	McNamara D. . . . .	N	Langer R. . . . .	N	Byrd D. . . . .	?
Smith D. . . . .	Y	Patterson R. . . . .	?	Young R. . . . .	N	Robertson D. . . . .	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>		<b>MINNESOTA</b>		<b>OHIO</b>		<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
George D. . . . .	Y	Humphrey D. . . . .	Y	Sender R. . . . .	N	Jackson D. . . . .	Y
Russell D. . . . .	?	Thye R. . . . .	N	Bricker R. . . . .	N	Magnuson D. . . . .	Y
<b>IDaho</b>		<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
Dworshak R. . . . .	N	Eastland D. . . . .	Y	Kerr D. . . . .	Y	Laird D. . . . .	Y
Welker R. . . . .	X	Stennis D. . . . .	Y	Monroney D. . . . .	Y	Neely D. . . . .	✓
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		<b>MISSOURI</b>		<b>OREGON</b>		<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
Dirksen R. . . . .	Y	Hennings D. . . . .	Y	Morse D. . . . .	Y	McCarthy R. . . . .	N
Douglas D. . . . .	Y	Symington D. . . . .	Y	Neuberger D. . . . .	Y	Wiley R. . . . .	N
<b>INDIANA</b>		<b>MONTANA</b>		<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		<b>WYOMING</b>	
Capehart R. . . . .	Y	Mansfield D. . . . .	Y	Duff R. . . . .	N	Borrett R. . . . .	N
Jenner R. . . . .	?	Murray D. . . . .	✓	Martin R. . . . .	N	O'Mahoney D. . . . .	Y



## GOP STANDS EVEN CHANCE TO REGAIN SENATE

With President Eisenhower heading the 1956 Presidential ticket, the Republican party has about a 50-50 chance to recapture control of the Senate. But Democrats stand to gain even a larger majority of governorships than they now hold. These are conclusions of a Congressional Quarterly survey of 1956 contests in 43 states.

Currently there are 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans in the Senate. Democrats obtained their one-vote majority in 1955 by a party switch of Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon. Thus Republicans must make a net gain of two seats to control the Senate in 1957.

### 35 Senate Seats at Stake

This year there are 35 Senate seats at stake in the November election, and there may be 36 if Sen. Price Daniel (D), running for governor of Texas, wins his primary. Thirty-two of the races are to fill regular six-year terms. Three -- Kentucky, South Carolina and West Virginia -- will fill unexpired terms. Two Senate races will be held in Kentucky and two in South Carolina. Eighteen of the 35 Senate seats up for election are held by Democrats, 17 by Republicans. Crucial races are shaping up in nine states, five with Democratic incumbents, four with Republican incumbents.

### Where Democrats May Lose

The Democratic soft spots:

**KENTUCKY** -- Ordinarily former Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby (D) would have no difficulty winning his bid for the Senate in this normally Democratic state. But he has been feuding with Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler (D). President Eisenhower prevailed on former Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R 1946-49; 1952-55), the state's strongest Republican vote getter, to resign as Ambassador to India and run for the Senate.

**NEVADA** -- Sen. Alan Bible (D) first bowed out of the Senate contest. At the request of top Democratic leaders he changed his mind, is now faced with a primary battle. Meanwhile, Rep. Clifton Young (R), 33, a strong campaigner, is off to a flying start without a primary.

**NEW YORK** -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D) at 78 is undecided whether to run again. Republicans have several strong candidates to put in the race.

**OREGON** -- The GOP high command prevailed upon Douglas McKay to resign as Secretary of Interior to run against Morse, a Democrat twice previously elected as a Republican.

**WASHINGTON** -- Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) has strong competition from Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) who was nudged by the White House to enter the race. He is the state's only three-time governor and the 1956 keynoter to the Republican National Convention.

### Where Republicans May Lose

The Republican soft spots:

**COLORADO** -- Ailing Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R) is not seeking re-election. Former Gov. Dan Thornton (R) July 28 was named the Republican candidate to succeed Millikin, but Thornton faces formidable Democratic opposition, either from former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan or former Rep. John A. Carroll (D 1947-51).

**MARYLAND** -- Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) is challenged by former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D 1927-50), out to avenge his 1950 defeat by Butler.

**OHIO** -- Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D), the state's only five-term governor and Ohio's "favorite son" to the 1956 Democratic National Convention, is out to take away the seat of Sen. George H. Bender (R). This is the only Senate race in which the challenger has a definite edge over the incumbent.

**PENNSYLVANIA** -- Sen. James H. Duff (R), early Eisenhower supporter, is opposed by Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D). Clark, former mayor of Philadelphia, has spearheaded two Democratic mayoralty victories in the past five years in what previously was a Republican stronghold.

### Senate Outlook Summary

The outlook in all Senate races, according to the CQ survey:

- Safe Democratic (9) -- Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina (2).
- Safe Republican (4) -- Kansas, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont.
- Leaning Democratic (5) -- Arizona, Kentucky (1), Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia.
- Leaning Republican (9) -- California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Utah.
- Doubtful held by Democrat (5) -- Kentucky (1), Nevada, New York, Oregon and Washington.
- Doubtful held by Republican (3) -- Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania.

Republican leaders have made a great effort this year to bring strong candidates into Senate races where there is a real chance to win. If the GOP does not win Senate control as a result of the November election, it is

unlikely to do so for another four years. The odds are against the GOP in 1958, when there will be at stake 20 Republican and 12 Democratic seats -- half in the South.

Democratic leaders likewise have tried to keep in the race well-known incumbents, such as Lehman and Bible. And with an eye to the farm issue in farm-conscious states they have put up a number of candidates for the Senate with extensive farm backgrounds, notably Brannan in Colorado, former Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard in Indiana and R. M. (Spike) Evans, former Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, in Iowa.

Senate control has been close for the past three elections. In 1951 the Democrats controlled the Senate 49-47. In 1952 the Republicans made a net gain of two seats, taking over control in 1953 with 49 votes. But they lost two Members: Robert A. Taft (Ohio) by death and Morse by his decision to leave the party. Although the Senate continued in GOP hands in 1954, there were only 47 Republican Members. Neither party made a net gain in the Senate in 1954, but Morse switched his vote to the Democrats in 1955, so the Democrats organized the Senate, 49-47.

### Governorships

There has been a big Democratic shift in governorships in the past three years. CQ's survey indicates this trend may continue. Republicans, in 1952, picked up five to give them 30. The trend to the Democrats began in 1953, when Robert B. Meyner became the first Democratic governor of New Jersey in 10 years. In 1954 Democrats picked up eight more governorships. They currently hold 27, while Republicans have 21.

This year 30 governorships are at stake, including one in Oregon for a short term due to the death of Gov. Paul Patterson (R). Sixteen are held by Republicans, 14 by Democrats. The CQ survey indicates that tight races are shaping up in seven states, four of which have Republican incumbents and three, Democratic incumbents.

### Where Republicans May Lose

The four GOP governorships in danger are:

**DELAWARE** -- Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R), beset with a strongly Democratic legislature and strong resistance in southern Delaware to desegregation, is expected to have formidable Democratic opposition.

**ILLINOIS** -- Gov. William E. Stratton (R) was favored to win re-election until a scandal broke in the GOP-controlled state auditor's office. Stratton forced the auditor's resignation, but the revelation sharply downgraded Stratton's own re-election chances.

**MASSACHUSETTS** -- Gov. Christian A. Herter is retiring. Lt. Gov. Sumner Whittier (R) has as his likely opponent Foster Furcolo (D), former Representative and state treasurer, who barely missed in his Senate bid in 1954.

**MONTANA** -- Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R) has formidable opposition from Attorney General Arnold H. Olsen (D).

### Where Democrats May Lose

Democratic governorships in danger are:

**COLORADO** -- With Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D) retiring, Lt. Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) must face State Sen. Donald G. Brotzman (R), who made a surprisingly strong showing against Johnson in 1954.

**NEW MEXICO** -- Gov. John F. Simms Jr. (D), who barely squeaked through the primary, is challenged by former Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R), the state's only Republican governor since 1930.

**OHIO** -- With Gov. Lausche (D) retiring, Attorney General C. William O'Neill (R) is ahead of former Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle (D) in his bid to return the Ohio governorship to the GOP, following eight years of Democratic control.

### Governors' Outlook Summary

The outlook in all governors' races, according to the CQ survey:

- Safe Democratic (5) -- Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas.
- Safe Republican (4) -- Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont.
- Leaning Democratic (6) -- Arizona, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, West Virginia.
- Leaning Republican (9) -- Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin.
- Doubtful held by Democrats (2) -- Colorado, New Mexico.
- Doubtful held by Republicans (4) -- Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana.

Governorships are particularly important in campaign years because governors usually head the delegations to their national party conventions. They generally control state party organizations charged with getting out the vote and they control patronage.

In 1952 virtually all Republican governors were backing Mr. Eisenhower for the GOP Presidential nomination and were instrumental in his successful bid. In their drive they beat back an attempt by leading Republicans in Congress to get the nomination for Sen. Taft.

Each party usually names a governor of one of the larger states to either the first or second place on its Presidential ticket. This year New York Gov. Averell Harriman is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, as is Chandler of Kentucky. Among other Democratic governors who are bona fide "favorite son" candidates or mentioned for a spot on the national party ticket are G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Lausche of Ohio and Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, who has been selected to be the keynote speaker at the Democratic National Convention.

The state-by-state roundup beginning on the next page summarizes the upcoming Senate and governors' races in the 43 states having one or both such elections this year. In most instances the roundup indicates whether the prevailing sentiment among Democratic leaders and delegates in each state is for Adlai E. Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Harriman or other "favorite son" or "dark horse" candidate on the 1956 Democratic Presidential ticket.

## Alabama

Senate: Primary May 1.

Sen. Lister Hill (D) easily won renomination to a fourth Senate term over Rear Adm. John J. Crommelin (ret.), who lost to Hill in the 1950 Senate race. Hill has no opposition in November. Republicans failed to come up with a candidate at their May 25 convention. Also in the May 1 primary, State Rep. Charles W. McKay of Sylacauga, a political sleeper, snowed under Gov. James E. Folsom (D) in a three-way race for Democratic national committeeman. McKay is a member of the state Citizens' Council pledged to fight integration of the races by all legal means. Folsom-backed candidates also lost in other key state races. Stevenson has the bulk of the state's convention delegates. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D) is a leading Stevenson supporter and was Democratic Vice Presidential nominee in 1952.

## Arizona

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D), who has served in the Senate since 1927, has no primary opposition to date in his quest for a sixth term. Ross Jones of Phoenix, state attorney general, 1953-55, and Albert H. McKenzie, Phoenix attorney, are vying for the GOP Senatorial nomination, with Jones given the edge. While a resident of Prescott, McKenzie unsuccessfully ran as a Democrat for the House in 1948. Hayden has represented Arizona in Congress since Arizona became a state in 1912. Democrats regard the 78-year-old Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee as virtually unbeatable. But Republicans note that 40 percent of the population of this fast-growing state did not participate in previous elections when Hayden was on the ticket.

Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D) is expected to be unopposed in his primary bid. Three Republicans are in the gubernatorial primary: O. D. Miller, Arizona businessman and former state senator from Maricopa County; Horace Griffen, state advertising manager for the Phoenix Newspapers Inc., endorsed by several GOP women's organizations and the Young Republicans of Pima County; and Fred Trump, young Tucson businessman, unsuccessful candidate for the state senate in 1954. Republicans feel that if President Eisenhower runs they have a good chance of winning the governorship. Democrats say that McFarland has a big edge, and Hayden's being at the top of the ticket will be an advantage. Arizona will have an uninstructed delegation at the Democratic National convention.

Arizonans are looking ahead to the 1958 Senate race, when McFarland, who served in the Senate from 1941-1953, plans to run against Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R). Goldwater beat McFarland by about 5,000 votes in 1952. There is some opposition within the Democratic party to McFarland, and he may have opposition in his Senate bid from Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D), a freshman Congressman seeking re-election.

## Arkansas

Senate and Governor: Primary July 31.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D) has no primary opposition. At their state convention in June, the Republicans selected as their Senate nominee Ben Henley, Harrison attorney and chairman of the GOP state central committee.

Gov. Orval Faubus (D) easily outdistanced four other contenders for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the Aug. 31 primary. At the end of the unofficial vote tabulation Faubus had 178,301 votes in his bid for a second two-year term. His closest opponent was State Sen. Jim Johnson of Crosssett, head of the Arkansas White Citizens Council, who polled 82,629 unofficial votes. Others in the primary and their votes: Jim Snoddy of Alma, former secretary to ex-Gov. Francis A. Cherry (D), 42,769; S.K. (Stew) Prosser of Conway, 1,687; and Ben F. Pippin of Little Rock, 1,391. Segregation was a major primary campaign issue. Johnson is an ardent segregationist. Faubus favors continued segregation, but says the citizens of Arkansas "do not approve of extremists, dictation or demagoguery" on the race issue. Roy Mitchell of Hot Springs has the GOP gubernatorial nomination. He is an attorney and veteran GOP leader.

Although the GOP doubled its vote between 1948 and 1952, it is still a minority party in the state. Pratt Rummel, former mayor of Little Rock, received 127,000 votes running for governor in 1954 on the GOP ticket; Faubus polled 208,000. President Eisenhower polled 177,000 votes in 1952, a record high on the GOP ticket. Republicans are hoping he will boost their vote total this year. Faubus wants an uninstructed delegation to the Democratic National Convention. A "favorite son" candidate of the delegation in 1952, Fulbright favors Stevenson this year.

## California

Senate: Primary June 5.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R), first appointed and then elected to fill the unexpired Senate term of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, is running for a six-year Senate term. He is given the edge in his race for re-election over his opponent, State Sen. Richard Richards (D) of Los Angeles. Kuchel polled the highest total vote in the June 5 primary, having cross-filed, a procedure for running on both party tickets. Republicans expect Kuchel to benefit from the Eisenhower-Nixon Presidential ticket, the Republican National Convention's being held in San Francisco and the strongly entrenched position of the Republican party in top state offices. Kuchel has attempted to side-step the intra-party rivalry of California's "big three" Republicans: Vice President Nixon, Gov. Goodwin J. Knight and Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland.

Democrats feel that if they can get out their full potential vote, they can elect Richards. In 1954 he was the first Democrat elected to the state senate from Los Angeles in 20 years. Democratic registration in the state outnumbers GOP registration by 782,000. California Democrats got out 60.8 percent of their registered voters in the primary June 5, which featured the hotly contested race between Stevenson and Kefauver for all of California's 68 delegate votes to the Democratic National Convention. Virtually all top Democratic officials in the state backed Stevenson. His win consolidated the strength of Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, only Democrat holding top state elective office, and National Committeeman Paul Ziffren. It also was a boost to the recently organized Democratic Council of Clubs, which endorsed Richards over ex-Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D 1951-55) at a pre-primary Feb. 4, and gave strong backing to Stevenson in the June 5 primary. Recent Congress-



sional probes into the activities of Murray M. Chotiner of Los Angeles, Nixon's 1952 campaign manager, will be a factor in the campaign.

Kuchel had hoped to win both party nominations in the primary. He won his own party nomination by overwhelming three opponents, but Richards won the Democratic nomination from Kuchel about 2-1. Richards did not cross-file because in 1953 he was chairman of a committee to abolish cross-filing. Yorty, who lost to Kuchel in the general election in 1954 by 302,765 votes, cross-filed in the June 5 primary but ran poorly on both tickets. Nearly complete primary returns indicated the combined Richards-Yorty vote was 1,405,542 to Kuchel's two-party total vote of 1,776,113.

## Colorado

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R), a veteran of 15 years in the Senate, July 19 informed state GOP leaders that he will not seek re-election due to his crippling arthritis. Had he made known his decision earlier, there probably would have been a number of Republican entries. Among those who considered making the Senate race were State House Speaker David A. Hamil (R), who accepted a Presidential appointment May 28 as Rural Electrification Administrator, and Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), who announced for re-election July 17. Hatfield Chilson (R) of Loveland, attorney for the Colorado Water Conservation Board, announced his Senate candidacy July 20. He withdrew six days later when former Gov. Dan Thornton (R) of Gunnison indicated that he wanted the GOP Senate nomination. The Republican state assembly July 28 designated Thornton for the Senate. He has no opposition in the primary. On June 29 Thornton had taken over the GOP farm program for the Republican National Committee. He will resign from that post to campaign for the Senate. Two of Colorado's best known Democrats, both from Denver, are vying for their party's Senate nomination: former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and former Rep. John A. Carroll (1947-51), who ran unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1950 and 1954. Eisenhower's great popularity in the state should help Thornton, a golfing companion of the President.

Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D), a veteran of 35 years in Colorado politics, is retiring for health reasons. He had a heart attack in 1955. Lt. Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) of Denver and State Sen. Donald G. Brotzman (R) of Boulder have no opposition for their parties' gubernatorial nominations. Brotzman ran a surprisingly good race against Johnson in 1954, but polls indicate that McNichols has the edge at this time. President Eisenhower's heading the GOP ticket should make this race a toss-up.

## Connecticut

Senate: State convention--Republicans, June 18-19; Democrats, July 6-7.

At the Republican state convention Sen. Prescott Bush (R) was unanimously endorsed for renomination. Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D) of West Hartford received the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic state convention. There also are minor candidates in the Senate race. Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson of Norwalk, who heads the Minute Women of America, July 14 was designated the independent Republican nominee for the

Senate. Vivien Kellems, Stonington manufacturer, who ran on the independent Republican ticket in 1952, will run as an independent this year if she can get on the ballot by petition. She filed papers July 10 to incorporate the Independent Party of Connecticut. Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, likewise may be a minor party candidate.

Bush is expected to have the edge in his race for re-nomination. He lost in his first attempt at the Senate in 1950, when former Sen. William Benton (D 1949-53) defeated him by 1,102 votes. In 1952 Bush won his Senate seat by defeating Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) by 30,000 votes while President Eisenhower carried the state by 130,000 votes. Dodd's chances hinge on the outcome of the Presidential contest. Assuming that Eisenhower runs again, Democrats figure Dodd must run ahead of the Democratic Presidential ticket by 50,000 votes to beat Bush. Foreign policy will be a major issue, with Bush defending and Dodd attacking the Administration on that point.

There have been political cross currents in the state in recent years. Republicans carried Connecticut heavily in 1952. In 1954 the entire GOP state ticket was elected with the exception of former Gov. John Davis Lodge (R). Ribicoff defeated Lodge by 3,115 votes. In recent municipal elections most Connecticut cities have gone Democratic or remained so. There has been factionalism in both parties -- particularly in the GOP. But both parties are going into the 1956 campaign fairly well united. Dodd is not backing any Democratic Presidential candidate, but Ribicoff and Democratic State Chairman John M. Bailey are backing Stevenson.

## Delaware

Governor: State convention.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R) is expected to seek re-election for a second four-year term. Earlier in 1956 it appeared he might have competition for renomination, but that seems less likely at this time. J. H. Tyler McConnell, chairman of the State Highway Department during the preceding Democratic state administration (1949-53), announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination June 21. State Sen. Walter J. Hoey (D) of Milford, who favors segregation, may seek the Democratic designation also. McConnell is secretary of the Hercules Powder Co., and has married into the duPont family, long powerful in state politics. This is his first try at state elective office.

If a Boggs-McConnell race develops, McConnell is expected to give Boggs stiff competition. There is much factionalism within the GOP and the state has shown a strong Democratic trend in recent years. The state legislature went so overwhelmingly Democratic in 1954 that Boggs' vetoes have been overridden with regularity. Democrats believe they can bring out a heavier-than-usual vote in November because the Wilmington mayoralty contest will be at the same time as the state contests. Republicans look to President Eisenhower to bolster their state ticket. Voting machines are used throughout the state, thus encouraging straight party voting. Segregation is a touchy issue, with much pro-segregationist feeling in southern Delaware and anti-segregationist feeling in the Wilmington area. There is much Stevenson sentiment among Democrats, but the Democratic delegation will go to the national convention uncommitted.



## Florida

Senate and Governor: Primary May 8.

Three precedents were set at the May 8 primary by Sen. George A. Smathers (D) and Gov. LeRoy Collins (D). In winning renomination for a second Senate term Smathers received the largest number of votes ever received by a candidate in a Florida election. He got 614,663 votes to 87,325 for his opponent, Erle L. Griffis, a MacClenny attorney. Smathers has no opposition in the general election.

In winning nomination to a full four-year term as governor, Collins was the first Floridian to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination without a run-off primary. He received 434,274 votes to 405,809 votes gathered by five opponents, including former Gov. Fuller Warren (D), who ran fourth in the six-man race.

The Florida constitution prohibits a governor from serving two consecutive terms. But since Collins was elected in 1954 to serve the remaining two years of the term of the late Gov. Dan McCarty, the state supreme court ruled Collins was eligible to run again. Segregation was the major issue of Collins' opponents in the primary campaign. Collins, while favoring continued segregation, takes a moderate stand on the issue. He ran on a 47-point platform that included planks for a stepped-up highway program, promotion of tourism, reapportionment of the legislature and abolishing "quickie" divorce procedure. Collins faces nominal opposition in November from William A. Washburne Jr. of Nokomis, who was unopposed for the GOP nomination. Collins favors Stevenson and Smathers favors either Johnson or Symington for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

## Georgia

Senate: Primary Sept. 12.

Former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge (D) is expected to be Georgia's new Senator, succeeding the retiring Walter F. George (D). But Talmadge has primary opposition from former Gov. M. E. Thompson (D) and from D. Talmadge Bowers (D), a Canton tombstone salesman.

George announced for re-election Dec. 20, 1955. Talmadge was an unannounced candidate for George's seat at the time. He had been campaigning around the state continuously since he retired in 1954 after six years as governor. He was regarded as extremely strong competition for George, who, at 78, has served in the Senate for nearly 34 years. George May 9 announced that he had reconsidered and decided not to run because of his health and what would have been a "rigorous campaign in the extreme summer heat." President Eisenhower appointed George as ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Talmadge announced his candidacy for George's seat as soon as he learned of George's decision. George's retirement headed off a second George-Talmadge contest. In 1938 George had bested the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge (D), father of Herman.

Outside of Bowers, a perennial office seeker, Talmadge appeared to have no opposition. But Thompson qualified for the Senate race June 23, just prior to the filing deadline. Thompson and Talmadge have been political foes for many years. When Eugene Talmadge ran for a fourth gubernatorial term in 1946, he died before the inauguration. Thompson had been elected lieutenant governor on

the same ticket. Herman Talmadge had received a few write-in votes for governor. Both claimed the office. The state legislature backed up Herman Talmadge, and he briefly took over the governorship. But the courts backed Thompson's contention that he had the legal right to the office, and Thompson served as governor in 1947-48.

Herman Talmadge ran against him in 1948 and defeated him for the remaining two years of the unexpired term. Thompson lost to Talmadge in the 1950 gubernatorial race for the full four-year term, and he lost again in 1954 to Talmadge's chosen successor, Gov. Marvin Griffin (D). Talmadge is campaigning for continued strict segregation practices, states rights and against foreign aid. Thompson has called Talmadge "the lackey boy" of "big money and big business interests" whom, he claims, forced George's retirement. Talmadge claims Thompson is "sponsored and financed" by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Each has denied the other's charges. George remains neutral.

Stevenson has the backing of many top Democrats in Georgia, including Talmadge, although Talmadge has said they "are poles apart on some issues." Sen. Richard B. Russell (D) favors Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the Democratic nomination.

## Idaho

Senate: Primary Aug. 14.

In politically volatile Idaho Sen. Herman Welker (R), seeking a second term, is expected to win re-election. But he first must surmount vigorous primary opposition.

His primary opponents are William S. Holden, Idaho Falls attorney who is regarded as Welker's strongest competition; former Rep. John C. Sanborn (1947-51); Ray J. Davis, a professor at Idaho State College; and Mark L. Streeter, Shelley rancher. Had the race been narrowed to Welker and Holden, Welker probably would have been in a fight for his political life. But four challengers are expected to split the anti-Welker vote. Even so, Holden, who has considerable GOP support, is expected to run well against Welker. Welker has been criticized for not paying enough attention to the water and power problems of his reclamation state. But he has countered such criticism by putting out a news letter on his activities, and he is active in opposing a bill providing for federal construction of the controversial high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River in Idaho. Regardless of the outcome of the primary, Republicans expect Mr. Eisenhower will strengthen their ticket in November, particularly in populous southern Idaho, where Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson is a native son. Southern Idaho has a large Mormon population, and Benson is a leading Mormon layman.

Ex-Sen. Glen Taylor (1945-51) is favored to win a four-man contest for the Democratic nomination for the Senate. Taylor lost out for re-election in 1950 after he had run as Vice President on the Progressive ticket in 1948. He was unsuccessful in his comeback attempt for the Senate in 1954. He has lost much labor support. He is running a "cheese-and-crackers" campaign, flaying "Democratic bosses" in the state he claims have opposed his past two candidacies. Anti-Taylor sentiment is divided among three Democratic challengers: Claude J. Burtenshaw of Rexburg, Ricks College professor who has been unsuccessful in two previous Senate bids; Frank Church, young Boise attorney who is son-in-law

of former Gov. Chase Clark (D), now a federal district judge; Alvin V. McCormack of Lewiston, former U.S. Department of Agriculture official who lost out in the 1954 Senate primary. Both Church and McCormack have been putting on spirited campaigns, stressing farm and water and power issues. Democrats report some dissatisfaction with the Administration farm program, particularly among Farmers Union members in the northern wheat counties. The Democratic candidates were campaigning hard for the high dam at Hells Canyon. The Democratic delegation to the national convention is divided largely between Stevenson and Harriman supporters.

## Illinois

Senate and Governor: Primary April 10.

In Illinois, Stevenson's home state, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R) and Gov. William G. Stratton (R) are seeking second terms. Dirksen had no opposition for renomination, and State Rep. Richard Stengel of Rock Island was unopposed for the Democratic Senate nomination. A formidable campaigner, Dirksen defeated former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D 1939-51) in 1950 by a vote of 1,951,000 to 1,657,000, carrying Cook County (Chicago) as well as downstate areas to pile up a plurality of 294,000 votes. He is well known throughout the state, having served 16 years in the House prior to his Senate service. He was a leader of the Taft forces at the 1952 Republican National Convention.

Although a comparative newcomer to state politics, Stengel is "building up fast as a campaigner," according to Democratic State Chairman James A. Ronan. He gained a reputation as an able legislator during his eight years' service in the Illinois lower house, where he sponsored highway, education and welfare legislation and a measure to create an Industrial Development Commission to aid in attracting industry to the state. Stengel has labor backing. He and Dirksen differ on a wide range of issues, including farm, labor, foreign policy, treaty power and tax questions.

Stratton handily defeated four other candidates for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. He won over his closest opponent, State Treasurer Warren E. Wright of Park Ridge by a 3-1 margin, with organization support. Also with the backing of his party organization, Cook County Treasurer Herbert C. Paschen of Glencoe easily defeated Chicago City Treasurer Morris B. Sachs for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Former Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell withdrew from the primary after he failed to get the endorsement of the Democratic organization. Both Stratton and Paschen are good campaigners. Stratton is running on his record, notably an extensive road program and increased aid to schools and other state institutions.

Both Dirksen and Stratton generally were thought to be in the lead for their race for re-election until a scandal in the office of State Auditor Orville E. Hodge rocked the state in July. Hodge had been a candidate for re-election, and he had been mentioned as a candidate for governor in 1960. He unsuccessfully sought the governorship in 1952. Evidence that there had been questionable spending of funds in Hodge's office was first made public July 10. A federal and state investigation indicated that 42 state warrants were issued and cashed for \$544,000 under questionable circumstances, and the loss to the state might be more than \$800,000. On July 11 Stratton demanded that Hodge resign or he would declare the

auditor's post vacant. On July 16 Paschen called for Hodge's impeachment. Hodge resigned the same day. A grand jury investigation got underway July 23. Hodge July 17 offered to make restitution for any loss to the state "to the full extent of my resources." He is a well-to-do Granite City businessman. But Illinois Republican leaders openly worried about the effect of the scandal on their prospects in November. Democrats planned to build their campaign around an "oust Stratton administration" as they did, with success, against the scandal-ridden administration of former Gov. Dwight H. Green (R) in 1948.

Mr. Eisenhower and Stevenson won the Presidential primary April 10. About three-fourths of the state's 64 delegate votes to the Democratic National Convention are for Stevenson. Lucas, who failed to win organization endorsement for the Senate Democratic nomination this year, is leader of a group within the delegation that favors Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.).

Mr. Eisenhower polled 781,710 votes in the primary, more than any other candidate. Republicans expect he will strengthen their ticket even more than he did in 1952 because much of the bitterness over the Taft defeat has disappeared. The controversy over Sen. Joseph W. McCarthy (R Wis.) was an issue in 1954, but it also has blown over, according to Republican leaders. The American Farm Bureau, which has favored much of the Eisenhower farm program including flexible price supports, also is strong in Illinois. Finally, Republicans point out that they have held virtually all top state offices in the state since 1952.

Democrats expect Stevenson to bolster their ticket. They are counting on the powerful organization of Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley to turn out a huge vote for Stevenson, Stengel and Paschen. At the same time they are working hard downstate to try to win at least half of the farm vote and the vote in communities where there is considerable unemployment. They count on a large turnout from labor, the combined AFL-CIO membership in Illinois numbering about 1,250,000.

## Indiana

Senate and Governor: State convention for state offices.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart easily won renomination to a third Senate term at the Republican state convention June 29 by a vote of 1,669 to 159 over George B. Huff, Indianapolis public relations man and former state legislator. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture and REA Administrator in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, and a Camden farm operator, easily won the Democratic nomination for the Senate over B. Howard Caughran, former U.S. district attorney at Indianapolis, at the Democratic state convention June 26. Wickard had the open endorsement of Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler of South Bend, the state's Democratic national committeeman. Caughran, a late entry, had the tacit backing of an opposing Democratic faction headed by Frank E. McKinney of Indianapolis, former Democratic national chairman. Wickard has campaigned vigorously against the Eisenhower-Benson farm program. Capehart generally backed the Administration in the see-saw battle over the 1956 farm bill, but he voted for the rigid price support farm bill the President vetoed. Capehart, a strong campaigner, is given the edge in his race for re-election.

Both political parties are plagued with factionalism. In a bitter contest between the opposing factions of Gov. George N. Craig and Sen. William E. Jenner, Lt. Gov. Harold W. Handley was nominated for governor on the second ballot. Handley had Jenner's backing; he was the only one of five candidates termed "unacceptable" by Craig. Craig's top choice was State Revenue Commissioner Frank T. Millis, who waged a vigorous pre-convention campaign in defense of Craig's administration. A strong supporter of President Eisenhower and a former national commander of the American Legion, Craig was ineligible to run for a second four-year term. He has been at odds with Jenner for the past four years, is a potential candidate for the Senate against Jenner in 1958. Capehart has attempted to steer clear of the Jenner-Craig battle.

At the Democratic convention there was a similar battle for control between the faction led by Butler and State Chairman Charles E. Skillen and the McKinney faction. In a six-man race for the gubernatorial nomination, the Butler-Skillen group backed S. Hugh Dillin, Petersburg attorney and former Democratic state house leader. The McKinney faction backed State Sen. Matthew E. Welsh of Vincennes. When Dillin was unable to win sufficient backing, Butler support switched to Ralph Tucker, Terre Haute's only three-term mayor. Tucker defeated Welsh on the ninth ballot by a vote of 1,020 to 868. The Handley-Tucker contest will be closely fought. Tucker has strong labor support. Democrats have made substantial gains in municipal elections in the past year and their primary vote was the highest in history. Kefauver won the May 8 Presidential primary -- Indiana's first in 28 years--so he will get first-ballot support from the Indiana delegation. But the state Democratic organization generally favors Stevenson, and McKinney is Midwest campaign manager for Harriman.

## Iowa

Senate and Governor: Primary June 4

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R), seeking a third term, and Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R), running for a second term, have the edge in their campaigns for re-election. In the primary in this usually Republican state, Republicans got 68 percent of the vote; Democrats 32 percent.

Hickenlooper overwhelmed Attorney General Dayton Countryman in the primary, winning by more than 82,000 votes and carrying 98 of 99 counties. Hickenlooper backed the Administration's flexible farm price support program, the soil bank and stressed his amendment to the farm bill to increase acreage allotments. Countryman ran on a platform favoring rigid high farm price supports and prohibition. He had the backing of the newly organized National Farmers Organization and temperance groups. After the primary Countryman concluded "the farmers... are happy."

Democrats were of the opposite view. They got 110,000 votes in the primary, the first time in a decade that they received more than 100,000. R. M. (Spike) Evans of Arnolds Park defeated Lumund F. Wilcox, Jefferson attorney, by a 3-2 margin. Evans is expected to give Hickenlooper a spirited battle over the farm issue. He is former Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and former member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Democratic administrations. He favors high price supports.

Unopposed in the primary, Hoegh polled more votes than the two Democrats vying for their party's gubernatorial nomination. Herschel C. Loveless of Ottumwa, who ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1952, won the nomination by a 2-1 margin over Lawrence E. Plummer, Northwood attorney. Democrats will choose delegates to the national convention on July 31.

## Kansas

Senate and Governor: Primary Aug. 7.

In normally Republican Kansas, home state of President Eisenhower, the edge remains with the Republicans in the state-wide races this year because of Mr. Eisenhower and the GOP tradition. But Democrats are counting on drought, some discontent over farm problems and the factional division within the Republican party to boost their chances this year. Sen. Frank Carlson (R), an early Eisenhower backer seeking a second term, and Gov. Fred Hall (R), also seeking a second term, belong to opposing GOP factions. Both have primary opposition.

Carlson's primary opponent is Walter I. Biddle, municipal judge from Leavenworth, who has sought a higher judicial appointment unsuccessfully. Carlson is expected to win handily. There are four Democrats running for their party's Senatorial nomination: Paul L. Aylward of Ellsworth, past department commander of the American Legion; George Hart of Wichita, unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor in 1954; Fred Kilian, Wamego farmer who opposes the construction of the controversial Tuttle Creek dam; and Marilyn Korf of Burdett, former county commissioner of Pawnee County. Aylward and Hart are the top contenders. The winner will face an uphill battle against Carlson.

The Kansas governorship will be the big battleground this year. Hall has three primary opponents: Warren W. Shaw, a state representative and attorney from Topeka; Francis Holton, self-styled "cowboy candidate" from Horton who ran unsuccessfully in 1954 in the First Congressional District; and John O. Stewart, Kansas City auctioneer. Shaw is picking up support in his race against Hall, and the Hall-Shaw contest may result in a close primary. Shaw has backing from anti-Hall Republicans.

Long at odds with Carlson and Republican National Committeeman Harry Darby, Hall has incurred opposition of many members of the GOP-controlled state legislature because of his veto of the 1955 "right-to-work" bill and because of his attempts to increase taxes to pay for a larger state budget. Hall has picked up some labor support, however. He won both praise and blame from Republicans for circulating a statement at the 1956 Governors' Conference among GOP governors urging Eisenhower to run but omitting Nixon's name from the statement. He said no slight was intended.

Seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination are George Docking, Lawrence banker who ran against Hall in 1954, and Harry H. Woodring of Neodesha, a late entry. Woodring is a former governor of Kansas and was Secretary of War under President Roosevelt. The Docking-Woodring race also appears close. And the primary winner is likely to run quite well in November. There has been little indication of an expected switch in voter registrations from Democratic to Republican by union members. Anticipating that the Democratic registration will remain intact, more Democrats are running for office in Kansas than at any time in the past two decades.



## Kentucky

Senate -- One six-year term, one four-year term.  
Primary May 29.

Because of the death of the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D), there will be two Senate races this year. The outcome is in doubt in this normally Democratic state because of a feud within Democratic ranks between Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler and forces led by Sen. Earle C. Clements and former Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby.

Background of the feud: In 1951 Chandler wanted Wetherby to appoint him to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Virgil Chapman (D). Chandler had served in the Senate from 1939-45. Wetherby appointed Rep. Thomas G. Underwood (D), although Chandler felt his support of Wetherby for governor the previous year entitled him to the post. Wetherby was barred by law from seeking re-election to another four-year gubernatorial term in 1955. Chandler staged a political comeback in 1955 by running for governor, over the bitter opposition of Wetherby and Clements. Chandler won in a hot primary race. Afterward he stated publicly he would "make certain" that Clements would not win renomination to the Senate in 1956.

In the May 29 primary Clements, seeking a second six-year Senate term, had opposition from former Rep. Joe B. Bates (D 1938-53), who had Chandler's backing. Clements snowed Bates under in winning the Senate Democratic nomination to the six-year term.

Following Sen. Barkley's death April 30, it was up to the Clements-Wetherby-controlled Democratic State Central Committee to name a second nominee to fill the remaining four years of Sen. Barkley's term. And it was up to Chandler to appoint a Senator to serve until the Nov. 6 election. Chandler June 18 appointed Joseph J. Leary of Frankfort, manager of Chandler's 1955 gubernatorial campaign and former adviser to Clements, to fill the Senate vacancy until November. Leary's name was not put in nomination by the Committee June 19. But Wetherby June 19 was selected by the Central Committee by a vote of 35-0. Leary June 20 turned down the interim appointment, saying it would not contribute to party harmony. On June 21, Chandler named Highway Commissioner Robert Humphreys, co-chairman of the Chandler gubernatorial campaign, to fill the Senate vacancy.

Since Chandler took over as governor in January he has sought the "favorite son" designation of the Kentucky delegation to the Democratic National Convention. He said he is a "serious" candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, staking his chances on a convention deadlock. At a Democratic state convention July 3, Chandler was named "favorite son," with the 30-vote Kentucky delegation, including Clements and Wetherby, pledged to him under the unit rule. Chandler also was named chairman of the delegation and national committeeman. He ousted all Clements-Wetherby members from the 40-member Democratic State Central Committee. He said July 8 that he would support the Democratic ticket "from the Senate up" in November, but indicated there would be more support for Clements than Wetherby.

Kentucky had two Republican Senators in the 1920's when the terms of Richard P. Ernest (1920-27) and Fred-eric M. Sackett (1925-30) overlapped. Republicans can win in Kentucky only when Democrats are split. They believe that their chances are good this year because of Democratic factionalism as well as because of Chandler's recent decision to reduce state income tax exemptions.

Former Rep. Thruston Ballard Morton (R 1947-53) resigned Feb. 29 as Assistant Secretary of State to run for the six-year Senate term. He handily downed two opponents in the May 29 GOP primary and will oppose Clements in November. Wetherby's opponent will be former Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R 1946-49, 1953-55). The strongest Republican vote-getter in Kentucky, Cooper in 1952 won a Senate contest to fill an unexpired term by 28,864 votes although President Eisenhower lost the state by 700 votes. He lost to the late Sen. Virgil Chapman (D) in 1948 and to Sen. Barkley in 1954. Cooper was named U.S. Ambassador to India in 1955 and said he would remain at that post. But President Eisenhower suggested he run for the Senate. Cooper July 7 agreed to do so and was nominated by the Republican State Central Committee to run for the four-year Senate term.

## Louisiana

Senate: Primary July 31.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D), seeking a second six-year Senate term, is unopposed for re-election. Gov. Earl K. Long (D), uncle of the Senator, was elected to an unprecedented third term in April. He succeeded Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D), a Long foe, who had bolted his party to support Eisenhower in 1952. The state legislature July 2 voted \$100,000 to investigate the Kennon administration. The Louisiana delegation to the Democratic National Convention is uninstructed. The Longs backed Stevenson in 1952.

## Maine

Governor: Primary June 18. General election Sept. 10.

In normally Republican Maine, the GOP is trying to recapture the governorship it lost in 1954 to Gov. Edmund S. Muskie, first Democrat elected governor in 20 years. He won in 1954 by 22,375 votes over former Gov. Burton M. Cross (R), due to a split in the Republican party and Muskie's vigorous campaigning. Maine's general election is early -- Sept. 10 -- so the Presidential contest will not affect it. Muskie is given a slim edge in his race for re-election. The second term tradition for governors is in his favor, and he generally has been regarded as a popular and independent-minded governor. He will be running on his record.

He faces strong opposition from his challenger, House speaker Willis A. Trafton Jr. (R) of Auburn. In the June 18 primary Trafton got a little more than half of the vote in a three-way race for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. He was opposed by State Sen. Philip F. Chapman Jr. (R) of Portland and Alexander A. LaFleur of Portland, former state attorney general. Maine Republicans outnumber Democrats 24-1, and GOP registrants outnumber independents 2-1. Both parties will watch the outcome with great interest for possible clues to the forthcoming November elections. Maine's delegates to the Democratic National Convention are split among the leading contenders.

## Maryland

Senate: Primary May 7.

This November there will be a return match between Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) and former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D 1927-50). It is likely to be a close race.



In 1950 Butler defeated Tydings -- then a veteran of 24 years in the Senate -- in what was labelled "a despicable back-street type of campaign" by a Senate subcommittee that investigated it. Tydings was accused by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and other Butler supporters of "white-washing" a Senate subcommittee investigation into McCarthy's Communists-in-government charges. John M. Jonkel, Chicago public relations man in charge of the campaign, was indicted and fined \$5,000 for conducting a campaign in the state although not a resident. Butler has not stated how he plans to conduct his campaign this year, but Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) said June 25 that he would not welcome McCarthy in the 1956 Senate campaign in Maryland. Butler easily won renomination over four nominal opponents. Republicans are counting on Eisenhower's name at the top of the ticket to help Butler. Eisenhower carried Maryland by 104,000 votes in 1952. Butler won by 6,143 votes in 1950.

Tydings barely won the Democratic nomination in the May 7 primary. George P. Mahoney (D), wealthy Baltimore contractor who previously had lost three races for governor and Senator in the past six years, announced early this year his candidacy for the Senate. On Feb. 24, just before the filing deadline, Tydings entered the race. Although four other Democrats filed, Tydings and Mahoney, representing the Old Guard and insurgent Democratic factions respectively in the state, were the only two real contenders in the race. Each conducted a hand-shaking campaign. Maryland determines its elections by the county unit system. Tydings and Mahoney were tied 76-76 in county unit votes in the primary. Tydings was officially declared the nominee because he received 6,300 more popular votes than Mahoney.

Directly after the primary Tydings became ill with a face infection. At the state Democratic convention May 28 the Mahoney forces deposed a Tydings supporter, Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. of Baltimore, as Democratic national committeeman. (D'Alesandro similarly had deposed Mahoney in 1952.) Mahoney forces also obtained control of the state organization and the delegation to the Democratic National Convention. The delegation was pledged to support Kefauver who won the state's Presidential primary unopposed. In May there were 752,500 registered Democrats to 316,916 registered Republicans in the state. Although outnumbered by Democrats 2-1, Republicans have been winning top state-wide offices since 1950, largely because of chronic factionalism in Democratic ranks.

## Massachusetts

Governor: Primary Sept. 18.

Former Rep. Foster Furcolo (D 1949-52) of Springfield June 9 was endorsed by the Democratic state pre-primary convention for the party's gubernatorial nomination. Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier of Everett June 16 won the endorsement of the Republican state convention for his party's governorship bid. Whittier will be uncontested in the Sept. 18 primary, but Furcolo may have opposition from Governor's Councilor Patrick J. (Sonny) McDonough (D) of Boston who failed this year, for the second consecutive time, to win state convention endorsement. Furcolo is expected to win the primary.

Whittier was by-passed for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1952, when the Republicans named Gov. Christian A. Herter. Herter is retiring this year at the end of his second term. Whittier has been campaigning

all over the state in the interim. There has been some opposition to Whittier within the Republican organization. Whittier recently forced the removal of Elmer C. Nelson as GOP state chairman because of "hostility" to Whittier's candidacy. Ralph H. Bonnell, GOP national committeeman, will double over in the chairman's post until after the election.

Furcolo was elected to the House from the marginal Second (Springfield) District in the 81st Congress, and he served until 1952 when former Gov. Paul A. Dever (D) asked him to resign from the House to fill out a vacancy as state treasurer. He was elected to that post in 1952. In 1954 he won his party's nomination for the Senate, lost by 28,706 votes to Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R). One of the reasons given for Furcolo's narrow loss in 1954 was that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) passed up an opportunity to endorse Furcolo for the Senate in 1954 at the same time he endorsed State Rep. Robert F. Murphy (D) for governor. Kennedy gave Furcolo his personal endorsement for governor at the June 9 pre-primary convention.

Other recent political developments in the state:

Rep. John W. McCormack (D), House majority leader, won the Massachusetts Democratic primary April 24 as a "write-in" candidate. He received nearly 30,000 votes to about 20,000 for Stevenson. Kefauver asked his supporters to write in McCormack's name. Thus McCormack will receive the state's 40 delegate votes as "favorite son" on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention.

Kennedy has been backed by a number of important Democrats, including Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Govs. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut and Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island, for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Kennedy has said that he feels his chances are slim because he is a Roman Catholic, he voted for flexible farm price supports rather than the rigid supports favored by all top Democratic contenders, he is young (39), and the nomination is likely, in his view, to go to a southerner or westerner. Kennedy and Dever are strong Stevenson supporters.

Kennedy and McCormack recently backed different candidates for the party's state chairmanship. Kennedy's won. The clash was viewed as a struggle for control of the state organization. William H. Burke Jr., Hatfield onion farmer, who has sparked the "favorite son" drive for McCormack in the Presidential primary, was deposed in May by Kennedy-backed John M. Lynch, former Somerville mayor. Burke had claimed that Stevenson and "his ADA backers" were trying to "take over the party" in Massachusetts. Kennedy called Burke "unfit" for the chairmanship.

Republicans feel that with Eisenhower on the ballot he will help carry Whittier into the governorship in 1956, as he helped carry Herter in 1952. But Democrats say the Bay State almost surely would swing to the Democratic column this year if Kennedy were second man on the ticket.

## Michigan

Governor: Primary Aug. 7.

Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (D), Michigan's four-term governor, is a candidate for an unprecedented fifth term. He also is the "favorite son" of the 44-vote delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Williams is a leading critic of Stevenson's "moderation"

theme. He and his delegation have adopted the so-called "Michigan Declaration" calling for a strong civil rights plank. In the event that Williams wins a place on the national party ticket, it is expected that Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart (D) will be the gubernatorial nominee. Otherwise, Williams is favored to win re-election. He barely scraped through in two earlier races, but he won by 253,000 votes in 1954. He has very strong labor backing, hopes to pick up support from farmers and small businessmen dissatisfied with the Administration's policies.

Republicans feel they have their best chance in years of winning the governorship with President Eisenhower at the top of the ticket, and with a new consolidated ballot combining all offices. State Republican leaders have hit hard at the close working relationship between Williams and top labor leaders. The Republicans, however, have a contest for their gubernatorial nomination. Former Detroit Police Commissioner Donald (Dutch) Leonard, who ran against Williams in 1954, entered the primary early in the year. Party leaders were successful in obtaining enough signatures to put on the primary ballot the name of Mayor Albert E. Cobo of Detroit. Cobo agreed to run May 5. He is a native of Detroit, has worked for the city in various capacities since 1933, has been nonpartisan mayor of normally Democratic Detroit since 1949. He is regarded as the strongest Republican candidate against Williams, would cut down Williams' huge majority in Detroit. Although an attempt was made to get Leonard to run for the House from the 17th Congressional District, he declined to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest. Earlier Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R) and Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R) declined to run for governor.

Expected to be an issue in the gubernatorial contest is the battle between Williams and the GOP-dominated state legislature over increasing and extending benefits for the state's 230,000 unemployed persons. Williams July 17 called the legislature into special session to act on his proposal to pay the jobless up to 65 percent of their former wages.

## Minnesota

Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) is unopposed for renomination. Ancher Nelsen, former lieutenant governor, who resigned May 15 as Rural Electrification Administrator to make the race for governor, is unopposed for the Republican nomination. P. Kenneth Peterson, former Republican state chairman, former member of the state house of representatives and 1954 candidate for lieutenant governor, considered running against Nelsen. But Peterson did not file.

But Freeman has the edge in the general election. A first-term governor never has been unseated in Minnesota when seeking re-election. And the state has shown a strong Democratic trend in recent years. In 1954, Freeman defeated former Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R) by a vote of 607,099 to 538,865, after Anderson had licked Freeman two years previously. The Democratic-Farmer-Labor organization sparkplugged by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) is regarded as one of the strongest in the Midwest, despite its setback in the Democratic Presidential primary this year. Kefauver carried 81 of the state's 87 counties in defeating DFL-backed Stevenson by nearly 60,000 votes in the Presidential primary

March 20. Leaders in both parties agree that the decline in dairying, hog-corn and poultry prices in recent years has resulted in some farm dissatisfaction. Democrats claim the Kefauver victory was a protest vote against the Administration farm program.

Republicans are optimistic about their chances to upset Freeman, with Eisenhower leading the ticket. The GOP has a strong state slate lined up, including Anderson, who is running for secretary of state, and Val Bjornson, who is running for state treasurer, a post he held when he ran for the Senate against Humphrey in 1954. Kefauver accused DFL leaders, including Freeman, of "bossism" during the Presidential primary. Republicans plan to play on that theme too. They expect Stevenson to be the Democratic Presidential nominee. Having already been defeated in the state once this year, he will be a liability to the state Democratic ticket and Freeman, according to the GOP.

## Missouri

Senate and Governor: Primary Aug. 7.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) is seeking reelection to a second Senate term, is almost certain to win. Lt. Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) of Jefferson City likewise has a long lead in his race to succeed retiring Gov. Phil M. Donnelly (D).

Both have primary opposition. Hennings' opponent is Thomas J. Gavin, a Kansas City councilman and former member of the state legislature, who was President Truman's alternate delegate to the 1952 Democratic National Convention. Hennings has the support of all major Democratic factions and groups within the state.

On the Republican ticket there are five candidates for the party's Senate nomination: Albert E. Schoenbeck of St. Louis, attorney and former member of the city civil service commission, who has the backing of the largest number of Republican leaders; Herbert Douglas of Neosho; William E. Van Paay, Fontbonne College professor, of University City; William M. Thomas of St. Louis and Manvel H. Davis, Kansas City attorney.

Hennings claims that if he is re-elected he will become chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, the first Missourian to head a standing Committee in the Senate since 1918. Hennings has been speaking throughout the state and has directed most of his fire at the Eisenhower Administration, particularly its handling of farm and security programs. Schoenbeck is concentrating his fire on Hennings and on Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), who has been leading the battle in the Senate against the Administration defense program. Schoenbeck has labeled the two Senators the "chief hatchet men" of their party to attack the President as a military strategist. He charges that they are "playing politics with national defense." Douglas has campaigned on the platform of "a Senator for out-state Missouri." Schoenbeck, Hennings and Symington are all from St. Louis.

Blair has the powerful backing of such leading Missouri Democrats as former President Truman, James M. Pendergast of Kansas City, Richard R. Nacy of Jefferson City and John J. Dwyer, chairman of the St. Louis Democratic City Committee. Blair has nominal opposition from Charles A. Lee of Webster Groves, a former state superintendent of schools, and Roy E. Glidewell, a Salem attorney. His strongest opponent, State Agriculture Commissioner L. C. Carpenter of Trenton, dropped out of the race for lack of organization support,

failure of the Missouri Farmers Association to supply the backing he hoped for and lack of funds.

Lon Hocker, St. Louis attorney, who served as special counsel for Hennings' Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, has the inside track for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. His major opponent is Joseph M. Whealen of St. Louis, an official of the Ralston Purina Co., who is strongly in favor of new Republican party leadership in the state. Winford Silebotham of Rocky Mount also is in the race. Whealen claims that Hocker is not a Republican in good standing because of his work with Hennings; he claims that Hennings helped promote Hocker's candidacy. Hocker has gone after Blair, charging that he is the "handpicked" candidate of the "Pendergast-Nacy-Dwyer Democratic machine," and that Blair "master-minded" the attempted "steal" of the governorship in 1941. Blair is campaigning on a program to provide more state aid for highways, schools, the aged, blind and disabled, more health services and a new prison.

Missouri Democrats are certain that they will win these two top offices. They even have hopes of seeing one of their own occupy the White House again. Symington May 28 won the party's "favorite son" endorsement and its 38 delegate votes to the Democratic National Convention. He has taken the position that he is not a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but he would not refuse a draft.

Republicans in Missouri have not won a top statewide office since 1946, although President Eisenhower carried the state by 29,599 votes in 1952. The factionalism among GOP state leaders has been so bitter that Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall last year sent a team into the state to try to work out some plan to ease friction. A recent change in the posts of national committeeman and committeewoman was taken as a harmony move, particularly since Elroy W. Bromwich of St. Louis, the new committeeman, had previously not been identified with the faction headed by Barak T. Mattingly of St. Louis, or the anti-Mattingly group. But Mattingly and Bromwich already have clashed over the appointment of Maurice E. Mendle, a St. Louis County GOP leader, as chairman of the Missouri Citizens for Eisenhower Committee. Bromwich has appealed to the national organization to withdraw Mendle's appointment on the ground that it was made without Bromwich's knowledge, and because Mendle has been identified with the Mattingly group. State Republican Chairman Perry Compton of Montgomery City, a Mattingly-faction man, wants the appointment to stand. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) has appealed to Hall and Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams to straighten out this, the latest GOP intra-party hassle.

## Montana

Governor: Primary June 5.

A hot gubernatorial contest is shaping up in Montana between Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R), seeking a second four-year term, and Attorney General Arnold H. Olsen (D) of Butte. Although there has been some opposition to Aronson within the GOP, he was unopposed for re-nomination in the June 5 primary. The 39-year-old Olsen turned back a comeback attempt by former Gov. John W. Bonner (D) of Helena to win the Democratic gubernatorial primary in a four-man contest. Kefauver won Montana's first Presidential preference contest in 32 years, but Sens. James E. Murray (D) and Mike Mansfield (D) favor

Stevenson. Democrats hold most of the state offices, and they say Olsen will overtake Aronson. Eisenhower carried Montana by 51,181 votes in 1952, while Aronson won by 5,054. Republicans count heavily on Eisenhower to aid Aronson again this year.

## Nebraska

Governor: Primary May 15.

Republican Nebraska generally gives its governors two terms. So Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R) is regarded as an almost certain winner for a second two-year term. Anderson defeated Edwin L. Hart, Lincoln businessman new to politics, in the primary. Frank Sorrell, Syracuse auctioneer who has run for governor twice previously, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination from Ted Baum of Scottsbluff. Kefauver won the Presidential preference contest unopposed, but only five of the 12 delegate votes were committed to him.

## Nevada

Senate: Primary Sept. 4.

Sen. Alan Bible (D) is seeking re-election to the Senate for a full six-year term, faces primary opposition from Attorney General Harvey Dickerson of Las Vegas but is given the edge to win his primary contest. Then he will face Rep. Clinton Young (R), who is unopposed for the Senate Republican nomination.

Bible was a protege and former law partner of the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D 1933-54), long the political power in the nation's least populated but rapidly growing state. With McCarran's backing, Bible ran for the Democratic Senate nomination in 1952, but lost by 475 votes to Thomas B. Mechling, a political unknown, when Mechling's hand-shaking campaign caught the McCarran organization off guard. McCarran died Sept. 28, 1954, and Bible won a special election in November, 1954, to fill out the remaining two years of McCarran's term. On Nov. 29, 1955, Bible said he planned to retire. Factionalism within the state Democratic organization -- a battle between long-established Democrats and newcomers to the state -- was cited as one reason for Bible's decision to retire. Fearful that his retirement might mean the loss of a Democratic Senate seat, national Democratic leaders strongly urged Bible to reconsider. He did. He said that he would consider a draft call, and petitions to draft him were circulated in the state. Bible announced for re-election June 21.

Bible's first decision to retire brought several men into the race double quick. Dickerson announced for the Senate Nov. 29, 1955, was followed closely by State Sen. B. Mahlon Brown (D) of Clark County (Las Vegas). J. G. Sourwine, former McCarran aide and former counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, also announced. So did Young. Democratic overtures later were made to get Young to retire, in return for support in his race for the House. He decided to stay in the Senate contest, however.

Bible's later about-face did not please the other Democratic candidates, but it deterred other Republicans from entering the race so that Young had a clear field. Republicans hold that their chances are excellent to win the Senate seat from the faction-ridden Democrats. They count on continuing heavy Eisenhower support in Nevada -- Mr. Eisenhower polled 61.4 percent of the vote in 1952 -- and on winning a majority of the votes of the



many new citizens in the state, particularly in Clark County. Democrats claim that Nevada normally leans Democratic, that the primary will publicize their drive for the Senate and that their candidates are better known and more experienced than Young. Young is a good campaigner, and if he wins he will be, at 34, the youngest Senator. Bible has been publicizing his work on the Senate Interior Committee relative to land and water projects. A recent grand jury investigation into the state's sale over a period of years of its "in lieu" rights to federal land to private individuals at \$1.25 an acre may also be a factor in the campaign.

Symington has six of the state's 14 delegate votes to the Democratic National Convention. The rest are scattered among the three leading contenders.

## New Hampshire

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

Sen. Norris Cotton (R) and Gov. Lane Dwinell (R) are candidates for re-election. Cotton has no opposition to date, and Dwinell is expected to defeat handily John Shaw (D), former mayor of Rochester. For a time it appeared that there would be a clash between Dwinell and Sen. Styles Bridges (R) for control of the delegation to the GOP National Convention. But Mr. Eisenhower's announcement that he was a candidate ended their differences and, in accordance with custom, Dwinell as governor was designated chairman of the delegation. Both he and Bridges are pledged to Mr. Eisenhower. New Hampshire had the nation's first Presidential primary March 13. It was won by Mr. Eisenhower and Kefauver. Most interesting aspect of the primary was the 22,000 write-in vote that Vice President Nixon received in the GOP poll, and the relatively low write-in, for the same spot, for Bridges, who encouraged the Nixon write-in, and Gov. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.). The New Hampshire primary did much to cement Nixon's spot on the 1956 ticket.

## New Mexico

Governor: Primary May 8.

In normally Democratic New Mexico Gov. John F. Simms Jr. (D) is in a battle royal with former Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R 1951-55), who was virtually drafted to run against the 39-year-old first-term governor. Mechem is given a 50-50 chance to defeat Simms. Controversy over Simms' administration, bitter factionalism within the Democratic party, Eisenhower's name being at the top of the Republican ticket and Mechem's demonstrated vote-getting ability accrue to Mechem's advantage. Largely due to a Democratic split in 1950, Mechem became the state's first Republican governor in 20 years, and he easily won re-election in 1952. He lost out in his bid for the Senate in 1954, however, to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D), then seeking a second Senate term. But current Democratic factionalism may put Mechem in the governor's chair again.

Simms won by a landslide in 1954. But due to his handling of patronage and controversies over the state welfare program and the truck weight law, he ran into vigorous opposition from the forces led by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D). In 1955 he also incurred the opposition of State Corporation Commissioner Ingram B. (Seven Foot) Pickett by attempting to revamp the Corporation Commission. Pickett and Robert F. Stephens of Santa Fe, a

former liquor lobbyist, opposed Simms' bid for re-nomination in the May 8 primary. Simms barely scraped through. He failed to win a majority of the vote in the three-way race. Pickett ran only about 3,000 votes behind Simms and for a time refused to concede. In addition to having some "grass roots" support of his own, Pickett received backing from labor and some Chavez supporters. Mechem expects to pick up much of this Pickett support in November.

Simms is waging a vigorous campaign on his record, stressing traffic safety, his tax equalization program, attempts to bring new industry to New Mexico and to improve state institutions. He plans to make some changes in the welfare law and to study truck weight limits. At the Democratic state convention June 11 Simms scored over the Chavez forces by getting his candidates named to the posts of state chairman and national committeeman. The convention designated Anderson as a man "well qualified" for the Presidency. Anderson and Simms favor Stevenson. Chavez has no announced choice for the Presidency. Pickett is for Harriman. Simms is regarded as a potential candidate for the Senate in 1958 against Chavez, who barely has won his past two Senate elections.

## New York

Senate: Democratic nomination by state convention and Republican nomination by state executive committee, Sept. 10.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D), a 78-year-old veteran of nearly 30 years of public service, is undecided whether to seek a second six-year Senate term. If he does not run, Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. (D) of New York City is likely to be named the Democratic Senate nominee. Wagner is the son of the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D 1927-49), who sponsored much social welfare and labor legislation during the Roosevelt Administration. Lehman was elected to the Senate in 1949 to fill Wagner's unexpired term.

For the Republicans the question is whether they should name former Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R 1947-55) of New York City as their Senate candidate to corral the big city vote, and thereby, perhaps, lose their only state-wide office. Javits was elected state attorney general in 1954, the only Republican to win in a state-wide contest. The only state patronage Republicans now have is through Javits' office. A New York state law, which never has been tested in court, provides that the state legislature shall fill a vacancy in a top state office if it is in session. Otherwise, the vacancy can be filled by the governor. New York's GOP state legislature meets Jan. 9. Congress convenes Jan. 3. In the intervening week Gov. Averell Harriman (D) might name the attorney general, were Javits successful in his Senate bid. GOP politicians have discussed this problem at considerable length.

Javits May 4 announced that he was available for the Senate if his party wanted him for the post. He has the backing of a powerful upstate GOP leader, Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady. But Javits is not enough of a "party" man for a number of Republican leaders in the state, and therefore many other Republicans have been named as possible candidates for the Senate. Javits failed in 1953 to get his party endorsement to run for mayor of New York City, although he had the backing of the Liberal party.



J. Raymond McGovern, New Rochelle attorney, former state comptroller and former state senator from Westchester County, announced Feb. 22 for the Senate. McGovern ran as GOP nominee for lieutenant governor in 1954, and lost by 11,125 votes. He is running as "a 100 percent Eisenhower supporter," and has the backing of Westchester County GOP leaders. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating of Rochester also has strong backing from Monroe County Republican leaders and some other state GOP leaders. He has indicated he would be receptive to the nomination.

New York County Republican Leader Thomas J. Curran has indicated that he would back former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey or Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. of Manhattan for the GOP Senate nomination. Dewey currently is practicing law and has repeatedly said that he is not a candidate "for any office." Curran himself has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Senate. Rep. Henry J. Latham (R) of Queens has the backing of his county GOP leaders. A Committee of One Thousand for Fino for Senator was organized March 20 to back Rep. Paul A. Fino (R) of the Bronx for the Senate. Others who have been mentioned: Presiding Justice David W. Peck of the Appellate Division; State Sen. Walter J. Mahoney of Buffalo, majority leader of the state senate; Joseph F. Carlino of Long Island, majority leader of the state assembly, and Heck.

Republicans believe that their chances of winning the Senate are good, even with Lehman running, because President Eisenhower will be heading the ticket. Mr. Eisenhower won by 848,212 votes over Stevenson in 1952. Democrats claim Lehman will win. Much depends on the nominees, but it appears the race will be close. Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) recently underwent two major operations, so his campaigning for a Republican colleague may be curtailed. Ives June 23 denied that he plans to resign from the Senate.

Gov. Averell Harriman (D) announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination June 9. He will have almost solid backing of the state delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Important exceptions are Lehman and Wagner, who favor Stevenson. Wagner has been mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility on the Stevenson ticket. While Harriman is busy lining up delegate votes throughout the country to advance his Presidential candidacy, state Republican leaders are busy campaigning to build up Republican majorities in the state legislature to the point where a Democratic governor's vetoes might be overridden at any time by the GOP-controlled legislature. Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany Hall, claims an agreement with Liberal party leaders to back most Democrats running for the state legislature, in an attempt to head off the GOP drive. The Liberal party helped supply Harriman's narrow margin of victory -- 11,125 votes -- in the 1954 gubernatorial contest with Ives.

## North Carolina

Senate and Governor: Primary May 26.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) and Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D) virtually are certain to win election to full terms. Ervin was appointed and later elected in 1954 to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D). He had last-minute opposition in the primary from Marshall C. Kurfess, mayor of Winston-Salem, whom he defeated

by a 5-1 margin. He will have opposition in November from Republican Joel A. Johnson of Four Oaks.

Hodges overwhelmed three primary opponents to win nomination to a four-year term as governor. Elected as Lieutenant Governor in 1952, Hodges took over as acting governor in 1954 on the death of Gov. William B. Umstead (D). Hodges promised prior to the primary to call a special session of the legislature to enact legislation which would, in effect, continue school segregation. Hodges is a strong supporter of Stevenson, and is very much opposed to Harriman. The North Carolina delegation is committed to Stevenson. Hodges has opposition in the general election from Republican Kyle Hayes of North Wilkesboro.

## North Dakota

Senate and Governor: Primary June 26.

After 40 years' alliance with the Republican party, the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota March 29 voted 150-7 to switch parties and henceforth to endorse nominees on the Democratic ticket. The decision, made at a state convention at Bismarck, was the culmination of six years' effort on the part of an insurgent group within the NPL and the North Dakota Farmers Union to wrest control of the League from an "Old Guard" faction.

The vote resulted in a realignment of parties in the state. Hitherto there have been two strong Republican factions, the Republican Organizing Committee, which has been dominant in recent years, and the NPL, the self-styled "liberal" faction. NPL, however, was more than a party faction since it contained some Democrats and independents as well as Republicans. Since the March 29 vote some long-time Leaguers, notably Sen. William Langer and Rep. Usher L. Burdick, have remained within the Republican fold. But many other younger Leaguers have switched over to the Democratic party. The net result is that the weak Democratic party in the state has been strengthened. The Republican party has lost in numbers, but factionalism has been considerably reduced as well. The edge, as formerly, continues to be with Republican nominees this year.

In the June 26 primary Sen. Milton R. Young (ROC) easily defeated Roy R. Lake, Dunseith garage operator, to win the Republican renomination to a third Senate term. He will be opposed in the November election by Quentin Burdick, Fargo attorney, who was unopposed for the Senate Democratic nomination. Quentin Burdick is a son of Rep. Burdick and is counsel of the North Dakota Farmers Union.

State Sen. John E. Davis (ROC), McClusky rancher and banker, by a 3-2 margin defeated former Lt. Gov. Ray Schnell (ex NPL), a Dickinson rancher, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. The Democratic gubernatorial nomination went to Wallace E. Warner, Wahpeton attorney. As an NPL'er running on the Republican ticket Warner lost by 10,000 votes in the 1954 gubernatorial primary to Gov. Norman Brunsdale (ROC), a three-term who did not seek re-election this year. A former Attorney General, Warner is expected to give Davis considerable competition in the general election. Republicans polled 342 votes to one for the Democrats in the June 26 primary. They outpolled the Democrats 9-1 in the 1954 primary. North Dakota's eight delegate votes to the Democratic National Convention are uncommitted, but polls had shown strong grass-roots

sentiment for Kefauver, who campaigned extensively in the state while a candidate.

## Ohio

Senate and Governor: Primary May 8.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D), the Buckeye State's only five-term governor, Dec. 21, 1955, announced that he was running for the Senate seat once occupied by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R) and now occupied by Sen. George H. Bender (R). Bender already was in the race. Neither had primary opposition. Since Lausche won the governorship in 1954 by 212,734 votes while Bender won the Senate seat by 2,970, all of the odds would appear to be with Lausche.

But Bender may make it a closer race than statistics would indicate. Bender is a good campaigner, and has campaigned far more extensively for the Senate than has Lausche. Bender has strong organization backing, Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey as his campaign manager -- a potent figure in Ohio politics -- and a well-financed campaign. Bender is tailoring his whole re-election drive on the need for a Republican Senate to support President Eisenhower. Once a Taft stalwart, Bender currently proclaims himself an all-out Eisenhower man, citing his record as proof. Bender believes President Eisenhower's last-minute campaigning in Ohio put him in the Senate in 1954, and Republicans are inclined to believe that Mr. Eisenhower's heading the 1956 GOP ticket will help Bender, in particular, as well as the rest of their nominees. Mr. Eisenhower carried Ohio by 500,024 votes in 1952.

Lausche will be the "favorite son" candidate of the Ohio Democrats at the Democratic National Convention, where he will have 54 of the state's 58 delegate-votes. Lausche has indicated that he would be receptive to a party's Vice Presidential nomination, but he has stated his chances are "nil" of getting the Democratic Presidential nomination. Although one of Ohio's champion vote-getters of all time, Lausche is not popular with many organization Democrats, who disparage him as a "mugwump". Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler April 3 scolded Lausche for failing to help Ohio Democrats raise their financial quota. And, on June 25, Lausche indicated that he might not vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate, if he were elected. He said he would "cross that bridge when I come to it." That angered Democrats also. He repeatedly has praised President Eisenhower, to the annoyance of organization Democrats and some Republicans. Bender recently stated: "Lausche is trying to grab Ike's coattails. Those coattails are already occupied by me, and there isn't room for anyone else there." Lausche generally has ignored Bender, has declined to get into a "shouting" contest with him. Labor is cool to Lausche.

Republicans feel their chances to win the governorship are the best since 1946, when they defeated Lausche in his first try for re-election. In the May 8 primary C. William O'Neill, a three-term Attorney General and former speaker of the state house, won the GOP gubernatorial nomination over Lt. Gov. John W. Brown, a two-term at his post. O'Neill will face in November Michael V. DiSalle, former mayor of Toledo and former price administrator, who won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over four other candidates. DiSalle

was unsuccessful in his previous state-wide race for the Senate in 1952 against Sen. John W. Bricker (R). Both O'Neill and DiSalle have the reputation of being good campaigners. DiSalle probably will not get much help from Lausche on the ticket, since Lausche is a "lone wolf" campaigner.

Bricker is his state's "favorite son" candidate to the Republican National Convention, but he is holding the delegation for Eisenhower.

## Oklahoma

Senate: Primary July 3.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D) appears to be an almost certain winner in the November election. He defeated his closest opponent, H. O. Doenges of Guthrie, by a margin of 4-1 in a four-man race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Doenges is a brother of retiring National Committeeman William C. Doenges of Bartlesville, who has been at odds with Gov. Raymond Gary (D). Gary is the only Democratic governor so far to favor Harriman, and the Oklahoma delegation to the Democratic National Convention is committed to follow Gary's wishes. Monroney favors Stevenson. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D), a Presidential candidate in 1952, is uncommitted.

Douglas McKeever of Enid, who resigned as Republican state chairman to run for the race, easily downed three opponents in the primary to win the GOP nomination. The primary campaign was listless, and both parties, particularly the Republicans, have warned of voter apathy. Registered Democrats out-number Republicans about 4-1 in the normally Democratic state. Democrats claim there is a farm revolt in the state; Republicans doubt it.

## Oregon

Senate and Governor: Primary May 18.

Sen. Wayne Morse, twice elected as a Republican and now one of Mr. Eisenhower's severest critics, is seeking re-election to a third Senate term, but as a Democrat. He is opposed by former Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, an early Eisenhower supporter. The two men clash on virtually every vital issue, but most importantly on natural resources. Because McKay was a member of the Eisenhower Cabinet and had jurisdiction over land and water resources, the Administration's stewardship of the nation's resources is at issue. Democrats label McKay the "giveaway king," and cite as his most "notorious giveaways" the public power site at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon and the Al Sarena timber "raid" in Oregon.

Morse claims the Administration's "partnership power policy," conceived during McKay's tenure, really means private power monopoly. McKay claims that it means development of power resources by all government agencies, local, state and federal, and by private groups as well. Morse favors a federal power monopoly, according to McKay. McKay labels the "giveaway" charges of the Democrats as "pure political bunk." He has made a number of speeches indicating that the nation's natural resources are in better shape now than when he took over as Secretary of Interior in 1953.

As McKay and the Oregon Republicans see it, a major issue in the campaign is Morse's 12-year record

in the Senate. They claim Morse has been "97 percent ineffective" on the basis of the number of bills he sponsored which failed to become law. They have issued a 250-page campaign book entitled "The Documented Record of Sen. Wayne Morse" embracing all phases of Morse's 12-year tenure in the Senate, including his attacks on Democrats. Republicans resent most of all what they term Morse's "turncoatism." A Republican Senator from 1945-52, Morse was an early Eisenhower supporter. He openly sought Mr. Eisenhower out as the GOP Presidential candidate. But after the President became the Republican nominee, Morse Oct. 18, 1952, bolted the Republican party and came out for Stevenson. He called himself an Independent, but voted with the Republicans to organize the Senate in 1953. Then he switched and voted with the Democrats to organize the Senate in 1955. On Feb. 17, 1955, he officially registered as a Democrat. He had the support of the state's Democratic organization in his bid for the Democratic nomination for the Senate in the 1956 primary. He chalked up a 5-1 win over his opponent, "Woody" Smith, a political unknown Hood River filling station operator who did not campaign. Smith's vote was viewed as a protest vote against Morse within Democratic ranks.

As Morse's entry into the Democratic party was recent, so was McKay's entry into the 1956 Senate race. McKay repeatedly said he planned to retire to private life after leaving his post as Secretary of Interior. Gov. Paul Patterson (R) was slated to run against Morse, but Patterson suffered a fatal heart attack Jan. 31. Following Patterson's death several candidates entered the race, including Phil Hitchcock, a former Bend and Klamath businessman who had taken over the public relations post for Lewis and Clark College in Portland; State Rep. Elmer Deetz (R), Canby dairyman who led in 1954 a successful attempt to repeal Oregon's milk marketing law; George Altwater, a Portland city employee; and Maj. Gen. Lamar Tooez (ret.). None was well known. McKay was persuaded to enter the Senate race by top Republican leaders in Washington. He announced his decision March 9 to resign from the Cabinet to run for the Senate. The President May 9 made public a "Dear Doug" letter saying McKay's decision was "worthy of the highest commendation." All Republican candidates except Tooez stayed in the primary race. A veteran of 20 years in politics as mayor of Salem, state senator and governor (1949-53), McKay put on a whirlwind campaign for the GOP nomination for the Senate and won it, though by a minority of the total vote cast in the race.

Democrats claimed that the Administration was doubly pleased to get McKay into the Oregon Senate race because he is a formidable candidate and because, they said, the Administration was vulnerable on the "give-away" charge, with McKay in the Interior Secretaryship during campaign year. State Democratic Chairman Howard Morgan said of McKay's entry: "No one in political history ever took on this much hard work in order to get fired gracefully." Oregon Republican leaders felt that the Administration and the top GOP party leadership were obligated to go "all out" to help McKay because of the "snafu" that developed over his entry into the contest. They have been assured such help will be forthcoming. It will be "a real gut-cutting campaign," in the view of one Oregon political leader.

Gov. Elmo E. Smith (R) of John Day has the edge in the governor's race over State Sen. Robert D. Holmes

(D) of Gearhart, Astoria radio station manager. Smith won the highest individual vote in the primary.

Smith had taken primary opposition -- Earl L. Dickson, an Albany grocer -- but his total vote was twice that of Morse. Holmes was hard put to defeat former State Sen. Lew Wallace (D) of Portland, twice previously defeated in a gubernatorial contest, in the 1956 primary for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Holmes agrees with Morse and Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) on most issues, and he has the strong backing of labor and education groups. Rep. Walter Norblad (R) was in the governor's race for a time, but he decided not to run against a sitting governor. He is now seeking re-election.

Stevenson defeated Kefauver by an 8-5 margin in the Democratic Presidential primary. It was a write-in vote. Stevenson has strong support from the Oregon Democratic organization. But state Republicans say that Oregon still "likes Ike" as much as it did in 1952, when it gave him a majority of 150,236 votes. Because the President and the Administration have become so closely linked with McKay, the Presidential contest probably will have more influence on the Senate race and other state-wide races in Oregon than in most states. But Democrats note that Oregon's new registration figures indicate that they are in the majority by 13,350.

## Pennsylvania

Senate: Primary April 24.

In one of the quietest primaries in recent years, Sen. James H. Duff (R) won renomination to a second Senate term by a 5-1 margin over Paul Sanger, Lebanon County farmer and auctioneer. Joseph S. Clark Jr., former mayor of Philadelphia, was unopposed for the Senate Democratic nomination. In February Clark won the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic State Policy Committee for the Senate nomination. Rep. William J. Green Jr., Philadelphia City Democratic chairman, previously had planned to run, but withdrew in favor of Clark. The Duff-Clark clash in November is expected to be close. In 1951 Clark became Philadelphia's first Democratic mayor in 67 years, and he was able to pass on the Philadelphia mayoralty in 1955 to his political ally, former District Attorney Richardson Dilworth. In June Clark appointed Dilworth state chairman of his "Clark for Senator" Committee. Teaming their efforts with Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh, the Clark-Dilworth group fully expects to put Clark in the Senate.

Duff must rely on the Old Guard GOP faction -- with whom he has often differed -- to help re-elect him to the Senate. On May 19 George I. Bloom was elected GOP State Chairman, succeeding Miles Horst. Jay Cooke, although differing with the organization, was elected GOP national committeeman, succeeding G. Mason Owlett. Both Bloom and Cooke have been associated with the Old Guard faction, but both have promised to give Duff solid backing in his re-election campaign. Duff was an original backer of Mr. Eisenhower for President. With the President a voting resident of Gettysburg, Duff has an unusually close link with Mr. Eisenhower on the state ballot. The President won Pennsylvania in 1952 by 269,520 votes over Stevenson, but he lost Philadelphia to Stevenson by 106,478 votes.

A factor in the 1956 Senate campaign will be a tax controversy. In 1954 Pennsylvania elected its first



Democratic governor in 20 years. Gov. George M. Leader (D) campaigned to abolish the sales tax, and he let a 1 percent state sales tax expire Aug. 31, 1955. He suggested, instead, a classified income tax plan and, later, a business tax, both unacceptable to a divided legislature. After six months of going into "the red," Leader and the legislature March 7 enacted a 3 percent state sales tax. Duff blamed Leader for permitting the state to go without a new tax program for that length of time. But Democratic State Chairman Joseph M. Barr blamed Duff for "deadly interference" in the tax battle. Duff is a former governor of the state (1947-51).

## Rhode Island

Governor: Republican primary Sept. 17; Democratic primary Sept. 26.

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) will seek a fourth two-year term, and has no primary opposition to date. Two Republicans are vying for their party's gubernatorial nomination, Christopher Del Sesto, a former Democrat, and Charles Curran. Both are Providence attorneys. Rhode Island has been virtually a one-party state, the only solidly Democratic area outside the South, although GOP activity is increasing. Republicans' only hope is for Mr. Eisenhower to do extremely well in the state -- he carried it by a bare 7,642-vote majority in 1952. Democrats have been winning top state-wide offices by 40,000 to 60,000 majorities in the past four years, out of a total vote ranging from about 325,000 to 410,000. Roberts won by 52,464 votes in 1954. He recently teamed up with Gov. A. A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) to back Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Most top Democrats in the state favor Stevenson. Ex-Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D 1947-49), a former attorney general and national chairman, has been active in the Kefauver campaign.

## South Carolina

Two Senate contests: Primary June 12.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D) was unopposed in his bid for a second Senate term in the June 12 primary. So also was former Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D) who ran for the remaining four years of a Senate term for which the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D 1941-54) was nominated originally. After Maybank died Sept. 1, 1954, Thurmond, a former governor, entered the race against a candidate chosen by the Democratic state executive committee. He won as a "write-in" candidate. Thurmond promised during his campaign that if he were elected he would resign prior to the 1956 primary to permit a primary election to be held for this Senate seat. He resigned April 14, but no opposition appeared.

South Carolina Democrats are backing Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D) as a "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Thurmond was the Presidential nominee of the pro-segregationist States Rights ticket in 1948, and former Gov. James F. Byrnes (D) led a drive for Mr. Eisenhower in South Carolina in 1952. This year Timmerman has been leading a drive to have all southern delegates caucus prior to the Democratic National Convention to prepare an all-southern position on segregation. He suggested that, if unsuccessful, they might caucus following the

national convention for bolting purposes. However, a meeting of southern governors indicated no desire to break with the Democrats.

## South Dakota

Senate and Governor: Primary June 5.

In normally Republican South Dakota Sen. Francis Case (R) was unopposed in the primary for re-nomination to a second Senate term. His Democratic opponent will be Kenneth Holum, Groton farmer, who ran against Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R) in 1954. Holum won the primary by a 3-2 margin over Merton B. Tice, Mitchell municipal judge and former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Both Case and Holum have been critical of the Administration's farm program, and Case has asked for the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson. His disclosure that he was offered a \$2,500 campaign contribution by a proponent of the natural gas bill is not expected to be an issue in this agricultural state. Case is strongly favored to win re-election.

Gov. Joe Foss (R) of Sioux Falls is a hands-down favorite to win re-election to a second term. He is opposed by Democrat Ralph Herseth of Houghton. Neither had primary opposition. The South Dakota Democratic delegation is committed to Kefauver, winner of the Presidential primary June 5.

## Texas

Governor: Primary July 28.

Gov. Allan Shivers (D), in office since 1949, did not stand for re-election. Sen. Price Daniel (D) Jan. 21 announced that he would not seek re-election in 1958, and March 26 he announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor. He has not resigned from the Senate, but plans to if he wins the Democratic gubernatorial primary, equivalent to election.

Daniel and Ralph Yarborough of Austin, loser to Shivers in a 1954 runoff primary, will engage in a runoff Aug. 25. In the regular July 28 primary, Daniel polled 620,210 votes to Yarborough's 458,410. But four other candidates in the regular primary prevented either candidate from winning a majority. The other candidates were led by ex-Sen. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel's 343,724 votes.

In the event Daniel resigns from the Senate, Rep. Martin Dies (D), now Congressman-at-large, plans to run for the Senate, as does John C. White, state commissioner of agriculture.

Both Shivers and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D) wanted to be chairman of the Texas delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Johnson also offered himself as "favorite son." Teaming up with House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) and his "loyalist" faction, Johnson won 56 delegate votes as "favorite son," and control of the state organization at May 5 precinct conventions. The overwhelming Johnson victory assured that the Texas Democratic organization would not bolt to a third party or to Mr. Eisenhower this year, made Johnson a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination and gave Shivers his first political setback after 22 years in politics. Johnson had a heart attack in 1955.

In 1952, with the active support of Shivers and Daniel, President Eisenhower carried Texas. Daniel



steered clear of the Johnson-Shivers battle, now backs Johnson as "favorite son" and has indicated he will support the Democratic Presidential ticket this year. Shivers June 28 said he thought it likely he would support President Eisenhower again.

## Utah

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R), is favored to win a second six-year Senate term. Rue L. Clegg (R) of Salt Lake City, a member of the State Business Regulation Commission, planned for a time to oppose Bennett in the primary -- as he did in 1950 -- but then withdrew, leaving Bennett without primary opposition. Three Democrats are in the running for their party's Senate nomination in what appears to be a close race. They are veteran State Sen. Alonzo F. Hopkin of Rich County, a Woodruff rancher; Wendell Grover of South Salt Lake, a former state legislator and former chairman of the Utah Welfare Commission; and former Gov. Herbert B. Maw, an attorney in Salt Lake City.

Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R), colorful and controversial, is defying the tradition that no man can be elected governor of Utah for a third time. He has formidable opposition within his own party because of his coolness to the Eisenhower Administration and clashes with the state legislature, particularly over school legislation. He has Republican opposition from Interstate Streams Commissioner George D. Clyde, who was active in the successful drive to authorize the Upper Colorado Storage project this year; State Sen. Rendell N. Mabey of Bountiful; and State Sen. Elias L. Day of Salt Lake City.

Three Democrats are in the race for their party's gubernatorial nomination: E. C. Romney, Salt Lake City commissioner with strong labor backing; John Boyden, Salt Lake City attorney, unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1948, and representative of state teachers' groups in battles with Lee; and Frank Moss, Salt Lake County attorney. Democrats are centering their battle on the governorship, but it is likely to remain in GOP hands.

Utah is a strong Eisenhower state and is supporting oft-beleaguered Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, a native son. About 70 percent of the state's population belongs to the Mormon Church. Benson is a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles, the church governing body.

There is factionalism within the Republican party between Lee on the one hand and Bennett and Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R) on the other. Watkins will throw his influence to Bennett in Bennett's race for re-election, but he is cool to Lee. There is considerable Stevenson sentiment in the state, but retiring Democratic State Chairman Milton L. Weilenmann of Salt Lake City is a leader in Harriman's drive for delegates in the western states.

## Vermont

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11, filing deadline Aug. 2.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R), a Senator since 1940, is a candidate for re-election. He has no opposition to date. James E. Manahan of St. Albans, Democratic choice to oppose Aiken, July 21 declined to run.

Gov. Joseph B. Johnson (R), who won by only 5,224 votes in 1954 over State Sen. E. Frank Branon (D) of Fairfield, is running for re-election and is likely to have the same opponent. But Johnson is regarded as a stronger candidate than he was in 1954, and Branon as weaker. Vermont normally gives its governors two terms, and the state is traditionally Republican. Branon sided recently with William I. Ginsburg, Rutland merchant, who was in a hotly contested battle for the Democratic national committeeman's post with Robert W. Larrow, Burlington attorney and Democratic gubernatorial nominee in 1952. Ginsburg won, but the battle probably cost Branon some Larrow support. Lt. Gov. Consuelo Northrop Bailey (R), who had been regarded as a potential gubernatorial candidate, recently announced that she would not seek public office this year, although she sought re-election as Republican national committeewoman.

## Washington

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

One of the biggest battles for the Senate is shaping up in the Evergreen state where the champion Republican vote-getter, Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, is challenging the champion Democrat, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson. A veteran of 12 years in the Senate and eight years in the House, Magnuson is chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, particularly important to Washington because of its jurisdiction over maritime legislation. Langlie is the state's only three-term governor, is retiring chairman of the Governors' Conference and June 22 was selected keynoter of the Republican National Convention. Langlie is a strong Eisenhower supporter -- he played a key role at the 1952 convention as sponsor of the "fair play" amendment to seat delegations favorable to Eisenhower. He announced for the Senate May 2, after being urged to run by "the White House staff." Both Magnuson and Langlie are good campaigners. Although Mr. Eisenhower's being on the ticket should help Langlie to some extent, Washingtonians are perennial ballot splitters. The Senate contest will be close.

Although neither Langlie nor Magnuson is likely to have primary opposition, primary battles are shaping up for both the Republican and Democratic nominations. Attorney General Donald Eastvold (R), who is at odds with Langlie, and Lt. Gov. Emmett T. Anderson (R) hope to win their party designation. Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R), who had been in the race up to May 26, withdrew to run for re-election. The Democratic race is between Secretary of State Earl Coe of Olympia and State Sen. Albert D. Rosellini (D) of Seattle. Both primary races are tight. Republicans appear to have the edge in this race in the general election.

## West Virginia

Senate and Governor: Primary May 8.

Gov. William C. Marland (D), at 38 the state's youngest governor in history, and former Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R 1943-49) won their party nominations in the May 8 Senate primary for the two remaining years of the unexpired term of the late Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D 1941-56). Marland barely beat out Attorney General John G. Fox (D), Revercomb won without the support of the state GOP organization.

Both men have been controversial. Thomas E. Dewey, as GOP Presidential nominee in 1948, refused to campaign for Revercomb because of Revercomb's opposition to displaced persons legislation. Marland's administration has been under heavy fire -- in and out of his party -- particularly for the handling of the state highway program. Marland also crossed swords with the Democratic legislature over patronage.

Republicans feel their best chance for a pick up in a statewide contest this year lies in the Senate contest. But West Virginia leans so heavily Democratic that the edge appears to be with Marland. West Virginia was the only state outside the South that Stevenson won in 1952, largely because of the potency of the labor vote in the state, particularly that of the United Mine Workers.

Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D), running with the backing of Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D), won the Democratic nomination for governor over Milton J. Ferguson, Marland-supported former state tax commissioner, and Senate Clerk J. Harold Meyers, running as an independent Democrat. Cecil N. Underwood, former minority leader in the state house, won the GOP gubernatorial nomination from Mayor John T. Copenhaver of Charleston.

The Marland administration was an issue in the primary, and will be again in the general election. But Mollohan plans to run on his own platform of better roads, schools and mental health facilities for West Virginia. The state Democratic executive committee has been taken over by Mollohan, who has attempted to have all factions represented. Both Underwood and Mollohan are regarded as good campaigners, but Mollohan has a definite edge in the campaign.

Both parties in West Virginia are plagued with factionalism. In the contests for delegates to the Republican National Convention, delegates favorable to GOP National Committeeman Walter S. Hallanan won about half the seats, with the other half going to an anti-Hallanan group led by Revercomb. The West Virginia Democratic delegation is uncommitted, but Marland favors Stevenson.

## Wisconsin

Senate and Governor: Primary Sept. 11.

The political climate in Wisconsin is explosive. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R), 72, 18 years a Senator, May 26 lost state GOP endorsement for re-election by a vote of 1,795 to 481 to Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R), 41. Thus Wiley and Howard Boyle, Milwaukee attorney, are the unendorsed candidates in a three-way race for the GOP Senate nomination in the Sept. 11 primary.

Wiley's troubles with the GOP state organization are long standing. In 1953 the state convention censured him for his opposition to the Bricker Amendment. There has been intra-party opposition to Wiley for failing to back Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) in the latter's battle against censure by the Senate in 1954. But Wiley is known statewide and is a good campaigner, so organization leaders had difficulty getting a strong candidate to oppose Wiley in the primary.

State Assembly Speaker Mark Catlin Jr. (R), an announced candidate for the Senate, May 16 was accused by the Wisconsin State Board of Bar Commissioners of having received pay from prison inmates to use his political influence to win their release. Catlin branded the charge "absolutely false," but it put him out of the

running for the party endorsement. Former Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R 1947-49; 1951-55) failed to muster enough backing in his bid for support.

Wiley June 4 said Davis' supporters had not denied a published report that a "\$150,000 jackpot" had been assured him in his race against Wiley. Davis and his backers, notably Thomas E. Coleman of Madison, floor manager for Taft at the 1952 GOP National Convention, have denied the charge and asked for a retraction. Sen. McCarthy has defended Davis in Senate exchanges about the circumstances of Davis' entry into the Senate race. But McCarthy has said that he would not take an active part in the primary.

President Eisenhower and Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R) also have declined to get involved. Wiley is the President's top spokesman on foreign policy in the Senate where he is senior Republican and former Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Both Wiley and Davis are campaigning on their record of loyalty to the Eisenhower Administration and to their party. Wiley is campaigning as the "father of the St. Lawrence Seaway," a strong backer of security for the aged and veterans' pensions, a strong proponent of conservation and an opponent of the natural gas and tidelands oil measures. He calls Davis "the puppet candidate of king-makers" and of "Eisenhower haters" who raised "a slush fund" in "a rigged convention" to have Davis oppose him. Wiley has blasted Coleman for "a dictatorial effort" to "purge" him from the Senate. Davis has made foreign policy an issue, particularly foreign aid. He claims Wiley has a high absentee record, that the Senator has been "on all sides of all questions," and has let down the Administration on certain key issues, notably his recent vote for the Hells Canyon measure.

Wiley has been campaigning for months for re-election. Davis really got going three weeks ago, and has been campaigning particularly in the northern part of the state where he is not as well known as Wiley. Davis has pointed out that he has never lost a political race, and that he went into this one to win. But he still has quite a way to go to overcome Wiley's lead.

Any voter, regardless of party affiliation, can vote in Wisconsin's open primary Sept. 11. Because of the interest in the Wiley-Davis contest, some Democrats may vote in the GOP primary. But a Democratic primary fight also is in the offing. State Sen. Henry W. Maier (D) of Milwaukee and Elliot N. Walstead of Whitefish Bay, former Democratic state chairman, are contesting for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Despite the acrimony of the Wiley-Davis race, the winner of the Democratic Senate nomination will face an uphill battle in November against the GOP nominee in normally Republican Wisconsin.

Kohler (R), a three-term governor, is retiring. Attorney General Vernon W. Thomson (R) and William Proxmire (D) of Madison, who ran twice against Kohler and particularly well in 1954, are the contenders in this race. Democrats hope to make a particularly good showing in the governorship. Kohler beat Proxmire by 35,411 votes in 1954. Even though Wisconsin has shown a Democratic trend in recent years it is unlikely that Proxmire can defeat Thomson in a Presidential year with Mr. Eisenhower on the ticket. President Eisenhower carried Wisconsin by 357,569 votes in 1952. Mr. Eisenhower and Kefauver won the state's Presidential primary this year, in which the Democrats increased their vote and the GOP vote sharply declined.

**CLIMB TO POWER** -- "If we compare a year of service to a rung on a ladder, it takes about 24 rungs to elevate one man to a committee chairmanship where he is all powerful in the Congressional legislative body. One has to begin his legislative career early in life and remain at it continuously in order to climb the ladder toward that peak of power." -- Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), Aug. 1 newsletter.

**EVALUATION** -- "I believe that careful consideration of its record will rank this Congress as one of the more successful in recent years. The record, on the whole, is good in regard to the greater part of the legislation passed, and the record is also fairly good in regard to legislation which failed to pass.... No matter what the outcome of the Presidential election, the country...will be served best by a continuation of Democratic control of the Congress." -- Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), Aug. 1 newsletter.

"This has certainly been a 'do-little,' if not a 'do-nothing' Congress. Since the Democrats control Congress they can claim credit for what little has been enacted, but they cannot avoid being blamed for the generally poor record of accomplishment. Theirs is the responsibility for shaping an undistinguished program." -- Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.), July 26 release.

"Last November, Sen. (Lyndon B.) Johnson, Senate Majority Leader, proposed a 13-point 'Program with a Heart.' 42.8 percent, or about half, of this program was enacted. Question: Will Democrats, who like to give Congresses a name, now call the 84th 'the half-hearted Congress?'" -- Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), July 31 release.

"The record of the 84th Congress is something that I am proud to have had a part in. (It) discloses that regardless of the outcome of the next election, the next Congress will be one of moderation." -- Rep. James C. Murray (D Ill.), July 27 House debate.

**MILLER CONTEMPT CITATION** -- "What is his sin? He was candid in his examination. He told about all his own associations.... He refused on conscience to play the role of informer.... The Athenians forced hemlock upon Socrates. Are we to coerce (Arthur) Miller? Like Miller, Socrates refused to forsake his unorthodox views. He refused to conform. History has condemned Athens." -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), July 25 House debate.

**CIVIL RIGHTS BILL** -- "As this legislative waif is at last permitted to enter the parliamentary halls when it is too late for it to have any future, its dying eyes can perhaps look up at the walls of the Senate and see the otherwise invisible but no less real inscription which men have placed there for all civil rights measures: 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here.'" -- Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), July 27 Senate debate.

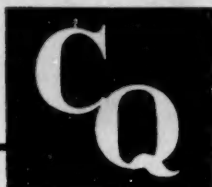
**HOUSEKEEPING** -- As housekeepers, planners, administrators or what you will, the Congress of the United States falls very short of the ideal. At the start of the session everything is done in a most deliberate and somewhat slow manner; then in the last few weeks of the session, everything is poured down the pipe, most of it undigested and worked over in a hurry. Tempers become frayed. Both the heat and the humidity have a bad effect on the Members physically and mentally. Yet it happens year after year, and like the weather everybody talks about it and nothing is done about it." -- Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), July 23 newsletter.

**IMMIGRATION** -- "Ours is a constitutional republic, built upon concepts stemming from cultures which reflect themselves in the historic composition of our population. If we transfer the pattern of our immigration to countries and peoples who have historically maintained a totalitarian concept of government, it will only be a matter of time until our Republic will veer from its traditions of freedom and democracy." -- Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), July 27 Senate debate.

"It seems to me admitting 18,000 men and women from all parts of the world...would be in keeping with the best traditions of the United States.... The uniqueness of our country...can be directly attributed to the varied backgrounds of those who today are citizens of the United States...." -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), July 27 Senate debate.

**COMMITTEE CONTROL** -- "The Dixiecrats, who were in complete control of the major committees of the 84th Congress, have about the same mental outlook as an Indian chief on his reservation. While not daring to openly oppose President Eisenhower's great, constructive program for prosperity, peace and progress, the backward-thinking southern leaders of the Democratic party worked silently behind the scenes in committee rooms to stymie the President's program." -- Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), July 27 release.





# The Week In Congress

**.457** For the second year running, the Democratic-led 84th Congress gave President Eisenhower less than half of what he asked for. Congress approved 103 of the 225 specific legislative requests made by the President in 1956. This works out to 45.7 percent or, in baseball terms, a .457 batting average. At the end of 1955 or the first session of the 84th, Congress had approved 96 of the President's 207 requests, or 46.3 percent. The GOP-led 83rd Congress approved nearly 73 percent of the President's requests in 1953 and about 65 percent in 1954. (Page 927)

## Paper Curtain

Government secrecy has developed to the point where many officials "have a growing tendency to forget that...it is up to the people to make final decisions.... This psychosis persists to the point where some government officials decide what is good for the public to know." Thus reported a House subcommittee that has been investigating the availability of information from federal departments and agencies. The subcommittee also said it had uncovered evidence of "retaliation, intimidation and reprisal upon reporters" who wrote news stories displeasing certain government officials. The most restrictive information practices were found in the Defense Department, the subcommittee said. (Page 951)

## State Roundup

Democrats, seated as governors in 27 state capitals, may add to that total in November's elections. Republicans, meanwhile, have about a 50-50 chance of recapturing Senate control in November when there will be 35 Senate contests in 34 states. Democrats currently hold 18 of the 35 Senate seats up for election this year. They are sure of keeping nine, have the edge in five, could lose five. Republicans, holding 17 seats, are sure of keeping four, have the edge in nine, could lose four. Of the 30 governors to be elected this year, the GOP holds 16. It could lose four, stands to get nine, is sure of keeping four. Democrats hold 14 governorships to be filled this year, are sure of keeping five, have the edge in six, could lose three. (Page 957)

### Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Illinois waterway, p. 956.

House: Little Wood River reclamation project, p. 954.

## Convention Politics

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) withdrew as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination and requested his delegates to support Adlai E. Stevenson. If they all do, it could pave the way for nominating Stevenson on the first ballot. The move placed the Tennessean among possibilities for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket. (Page 948)

Second place on the Republican ticket also grew somewhat speculative. Although President Eisenhower, holding his first news conference since June 6, said the GOP convention should be open, he wouldn't say whether anyone other than Vice President Nixon was acceptable to him as a running mate. And the President spoke of Nixon in glowing terms. (Page 950, 948)

## 1956 Key Votes

The voting record of the 84th Congress will count heavily in this year's selection of a new Congress. To place the 1956 session in perspective, Congressional Quarterly chose 20 roll calls -- the year's Key Votes -- that were most significant and showed how Representatives and Senators voted on them. (Page 936)

## John F. Kennedy

Massachusetts, which has not furnished a candidate for national office since Calvin Coolidge ran in 1924, has high hopes of landing Sen. John F. Kennedy in the second spot on this year's Democratic ticket. If he makes it, Kennedy will be the first Catholic since Alfred E. Smith to win a place on the Presidential ticket. A Catholic on the national ticket, some Democrats contend, would improve the party's chances of carrying such vote-heavy industrial states as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York, all won by President Eisenhower in 1952. (Page 944)